The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4232. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

The Last of the Coast Cities in Our Possession.

The News Officially Confirmed

The City Surrendered on the 9th Inst. to Our Forces.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Large Quantities of Ordnance Stores Taken.

FULL DETAILS OF PREVIOUS OPERATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, April 17, 9 P. M.
To the Comm. Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The Times publishes an official dispatch of the capture of Spanish Fort, and of the town of Blakely.

The former was captured at 10:30 on the morning of the 8th, with 200 prisoners.

The latter was captured on the 9th, after an assault, with over 2,000 prisoners and a large number of ordnance stores.

Our gunboats and troops were cooperating admirably [illegible] Mobile, which place was expected to be evacuated by a portion of Gen. Sherry command, as stated by the light-draught gunboats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., MONDAY, April 10, 1865.

Gen. CANBY has just achieved a brilliant triumph in the Mobile Bay and Gen. WILSON has not only pushed successfully through central Alabama, but has literally smashed up everything in his way.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., all our great preparations were made and every piece of ordnance of the 13th Corps, which was accomplished about 2 o'clock P. M. Twenty-two heavy Parrotts were got with in half a mile of Spanish Fort, which had as many mortars, while the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Corps, with New-York Batteries were arranged to within one third of a mile of the enemy's works.

At 4 o'clock, our entire artillery, assisted by two of our gunboats, blazed away with great fury and violently, and at the same time our infantry and skirmishers advanced, and kept advancing until they were within 50 yards of the enemy's rifle-pits. Our line of artillery was one of the most awful I have ever heard, with the accidental reverberations of 20,000 men.

At night progress there was no obstruction of the thunder of our artillery and the incessant rattle of musketry, while the fairness of the enemy's rockets grew more and more visible, until shortly after midnight, when the firing from Spanish Fort almost entirely ceased. In an hour after the fort surrendered, and at quarter to 6 on the morning of April 9, our troops were in possession of Spanish Fort and Fort Alexander, and all day continued. Including twenty-odd pieces of artillery, a vast amount of ammunition, one general officer, and seventy-odd thousand prisoners.

The guns of both forts were immediately turned on Fort Tracy and Slocum in the interior of the mouth of the Blakely and Apalachee Rivers, but failed to effect a result. It was subsequently ascertained both works were abandoned by the enemy, after spiking their guns.

Our success was gratifying now went to work, assisted by some gunboats, and in a short time Blakely was in our possession, business thirty and forty negroes were running up stakes within sharp distance of Mobile. The gunboat Chickasaw moved up it night above enough to throw an occasional shell in the city, the water batteries, but without getting a return fire.

Early after the capture of Spanish Fort, Gen. Steele was ordered to move up the bay of Blakely and Apalachee Rivers, but failed to reach the advance of our brigade of cavalry, under a misdirection of guide or some other cause, and, in pursuance another day, was ordered to move on Mobile, except over the citizens, and at the same time, to proceed the mouth of Blakely River and to cause resolved to attack the works all round Mobile simultaneously. Gen. Steele commanded the right, Gen. Garrison in the command Gen. Gibbons on the left.

Shortly after the capture of Spanish Fort, Gen. Steele's command set out the fall of Richmond was received, and the troops were ordered to fall in with Fort Blakely. Acclamations rent the air, and the enthusiasm aroused the most profound silence on the enemy's works. The fire from the guns of the fleet was good service to the army

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Proceedings of the Law Courts and Other Public Bodies.

LAW COURTS.

Remarks of Judges Peckham, Clerke, Ingraham, Brady, and Cadoza; of Ex-Judge Pierrepont, Mr. McKeon, James W. Gerard Esq., and others.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, PART I.

Judge Ingraham presiding.

After the opening of the Court Henry Brewster Esq., said: If the court please, since last we met an awful, a direful calamity has overtaken the country; one that has overwhelmed the nation in deep-seated grief. We have none of us the feelings or the spirit requisite to transact our ordinary business. Just as the rainbow of hope was beginning to be visible through the parting storm-clouds which for the past four years have enveloped our land, we are again placed in darkness. Just at the moment when our great and good President was reveling in the exuberance of his joy over a united country, he has been snatched away by the hand of a dastardly assassin. He has been taken at a time, too, when he was ready to forgive and forget, and when the nation was hopeful and full of joy. In view of the deep feeling of grief that now pervaded the entire community, and in view of the respect which was due to the memory of the deceased, the speaker said that he now moved that the court adjourn.

Ex-Judge Dean, in seconding the motion for an adjournment, said that it should be until after the funeral of the President, and until after the day set apart by Gov. Fenton, as a day of humiliation and prayer. He had no words to express his feelings in relation to an event which had brought a great nation to its knees.

Judge Ingraham said: I feel with all others, the deep gloom that now pervades the community. It is impossible for me to find words—language is inadequate to express my feelings, silence is the eloquence most befitting such an occasion. With a view to allow those connected with the court an opportunity of uniting with their fellow-citizens in the solemnities consequent upon the great and calamitous event, this court will direct the clerk to make an entry of the motion on the minutes, and will adjourn to Friday next at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Judge Clerke, presiding.

C. A. Nichols, Esq., arose and said: May it please the Court, out of respect to the occasion in which all are interested, and out of respect to what I know are the feelings and the wishes of the Bench as well as the Bar, I move that, in consideration of the recent deplorable event which has occurred, and as a testimony of our respect due to the memory of the late Chief Magistrate of this nation, that this court adjourn to such time as your Honor may deem it fitting that the duties of this tribunal should be resumed.

Mr. S. B. Brownell, Esq., in seconding the motion for an adjournment, said: If it please the court, I do not intend to detain the members of the Bench and Bar with any extended remarks expressive of the feelings which we all entertain—feelings which must be entertained as well by those who are connected with the administration of justice in our humble capacity, as by those who dispense justice from the bench. The Chief Executive officer of our nation, our Chief Magistrate has fallen—has fallen in the discharge of his duty; has fallen when he had already seen the results of wise and generous action, of prompt and judicious management, and had nearly seen the success of those measures which he has, under Providence, been the instrument of carrying into effect. The only comfort and consolation which we, in this gloomy time, have—in the hour when nearly all of us are rendering those tributes to the memory of Abraham Lincoln which justice requires, or which our own feelings may prompt, I say our only comfort is, that there is a God who reigns in Heaven, and who dispenses justice, not only to the humblest, but also to the highest who rules and governs the nations of the earth. We have to-day that confidence, not only in God, but in the voice of the people, which in this country always has been, and as I trust and believe always will be, the voice of God. That our free republican institutions will be able to bear the additional strain which, during the last four memorable and eventful years, have been forced upon them, I have no doubt. God will defend the right, and in his own time and manner he will bring before another than an earthly court, all those who attempt to impede the onward and upward march of civilization and human freedom in the nineteenth century. Without extending these remarks further, and prompted as I am by feelings which I know are shared by the entire bar of New-York, I heartily second the motion.

Judge Clerke, in granting the motion to adjourn, said: "Shocked at the audacity of the crime, and sympathizing deeply in the nation's grief, the court unhesitatingly grants the motion, and directs the clerk to enter on the minutes an order that the court be adjourned until Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—PART III.

At the opening of the Court Judge Woodruff said: May it please your Honor, I only give utterance to the feelings which I know are shared by all who here wait upon the administration of justice, when I say I have no heart to-day for the ordinary duties which pertain to our several stations, honorable though it is to deal with and promote what is right between man and man.

A few short days ago we were filled with gladness, and our hearts were rejoicing in our nation's triumph over rebellion, and in the thought that treason was at an end. No cloud seemed to cast a shadow across the horizon, so bright with promise of lasting security and peace.

Now, our joy is turned to sadness, the nation mourns, and justice, whose ministers we are, lies bleeding.

The President of the United States—the personification of the power and might of our great nation—Abraham Lincoln, the great, good man, wise, generous, lenient and forgiving—(great, because he was kind, generous, wise and good)—in the fullness of his great fame, in the very height of his glory of having fulfilled the mission to which he was called, under the malignant blow of the assassin, sleeps in death.

We are often called upon by appropriate marks of respect, to testify our regard for those whom, after a life of honor and distinction, are taken from us, and the motion which I propose fully expresses our sense of bereavement and respect for the lamented dead.

But, may it please your Honor, that an occasion of far wider and deeper significance, it rises far beyond the feeble effort to pay tribute to the virtues, the goodness or the greatness of the man. It is not Abraham Lincoln, the man, great and good as he was, that this blow was struck at; it is the Government of these United States, the power, the peace, the prosperity and the happiness of the people of these United States; the progress and the coming triumph of freedom and truth and justice, at which the fiendish blow was aimed; and Abraham Lincoln and his Minister are victims only because that government, that power, prosperity and happiness, that progress and triumph of freedom, truth and justice were beheld to depend on them as the honored, trusted, well-tried and loved servants of that people.

I believe, and I thank my God that the Government of the United States is stronger and firmer to-day than it ever was before; that the patriot hearts of those who constitute its strength and its support beat with higher, stronger and more enduring determination to sustain, protect and defend it against all foes; and that the change which devolves upon another the guidance of its career will stay not for a moment our sure advance to that consummation for which our lamented President labored so faithfully, and saw so nearly accomplished, for the attainment of which he died.

If there is ever a time when more than any other time, a man should ask the teachings of his conscience, or his God, what wilt thou have me to do? there is now a time more than any other, when we should earnestly and anxiously inquire of our conscience and our country, what can we do? what ought we to do, by our voice, our influence and our exertions, that the suffering and sacrifice and sorrow of the past four years, culminating in the sad event we are now deploring, may prove a blessing, and not the mere beginning of evil. Every drop of blood that was drawn from the great heart of the loved and cherished head of the nation—every gaping wound that seared and scarred the body of our honored Secretary and his defenders, call on us to rest not till this accursed thing which nursed the spirit and nerved the arm of the assassin shall be rooted out of the land. It appeals to every man to consider now and anxiously, aside from the ordinary duties of life, how and best we may accomplish the great purposes for which Abraham Lincoln was born and for which he died. The responsibility for this crime rests not alone on the miserable dastard whose hand held the weapon; it rests on heads as many and as high as they who during three long years have deluged the country with the blood of thousands of others loved and honored as sons and fathers, husbands and brothers. And if it shall seem necessary for the vindication of justice, the suppression of wrong and the establishment now and forever of right, let retribution just and righteous be upon them. Thoughts such as these, honor for the illustrious dead, and searching, earnest inquiry in the heart of every man as to how, when and what we may best do, induce me, nay impel me to move Your Honor to relieve us from our ordinary task, and that this court stand adjourned.

Jas. W. Gerard, Esq., in a few remarks expressive of the nation's loss, seconded the motion.

Judge Peckham remarked: The court fully concurs in what has been so well said by the gentlemen who made and seconded this motion, that perhaps the greatest calamity that could befall this nation at this time has now happened. As has been justly said, I had supposed we were in a condition to rejoice, without any commingling of any emotion but that of joy, when this sad calamity came upon us; a calamity no less sad to the South than to the North, because, as has been said, in the death of the President the South has lost a friend as well as the North. The nation has lost a friend—emphatically the nation at this time. Whatever may have been our differences of political sentiment, whatever may have been our differences in reference to the policy to be pursued heretofore, I think all sound men look upon the action of the President of the United States with approbation, in his measures of healing policy to restore this country to one nation.

That he was a patriotic President, I think all men concede; that he was wise in his policy on this subject of restoring the country, I think no sound, impartial man can deny. In my judgment, the extent of clemency of pardon in cases of civil war where the rebellion has been substantially put down has been measured by the civilization of the country where it has prevailed. I am of the impression that this was exemplified in the reign of Louis XIII, of France, when the destinies of the country were guided by one of the ablest statesmen the world ever saw—Cardinal Richelieu—although he was a Catholic Cardinal, and although the rebellion was a Protestant rebellion against Catholicism, yet his aim was to put down the rebellion, and that alone, and when it was put down, as a statesman, for the purpose of restoring the country to one people and one nation, he not only pardoned the great body of those who were engaged in the rebellion, but he employed in the armies of France the ablest Generals of those who were found in that rebellion, and thus the country was restored, and became one harmonious, homogeneous people. The object of the late President obviously was to be kind, to be lenient, to extend clemency almost without limit to the Southern people; and yet one of the sons of the South, as it seems, has stricken him down in this base and cowardly manner. At first the impulse of every heart seems to be to strike at those from whence the assassin came, and yet it is just to say there would be little of wisdom, little of true charity, or true statesmanship, or honest justice in any such course. Of course, the same policy, the same principle has no application to the treatment of this war that would have guided the kind President in reference to the great rebellion of the South. This is sheer crime; there are no mitigating circumstances about it, not one, and justice, stern justice, should be dealt out not only to this man, but to those who were with him and aided and abetted him. I will go farther and say, and, in my belief, to those who shall now abet, harbor and protect him. (Applause.) To that extent all mankind should say, and would say, stern justice should be meted out; neither policy, humanity, nor any principle known to civilized nations or civilized men, can extend anything but stern justice to these assassins. On this occasion I feel, for one, to adopt everything that can be adopted, that shall exhibit the deep sorrow and affliction, as well as the high respect entertained by this court and this people toward the late President of the United States; and, in compliance with the motion, I think the court should adjourn to a time beyond the funeral ceremonies, and beyond the time assigned by the Governor.

Therefore, as well in deference to public sentiment as to my own feelings, the court will stand adjourned until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

At the opening of the court this morning, Hon. John McKeon rose and addressed the court as follows: May it please the Court—In rising to ask, on behalf of the Bar which now surrounds you, that this court may be adjourned, I feel that I but anticipate the wishes of this tribunal. The habiliments of woe with which these halls of justice are invested, reminds your Honors of a terrible calamity which has befallen the people. The President of the United States has fallen, in the very capital of the nation, by the hands of an assassin. The Secretary of State lies in agony, also, from an assassin's stab. It is truly an hour of dreadful alarm, of gloom, and of uncertainty.

The heart of the country throbs with deep anxiety for the future. At all times the death of a President, charged as he is with the foreign and domestic policy of the republic, is looked to with serious apprehension, but these apprehensions are fearfully increased when he is snatched away under the circumstances in which we are now placed. There can be but one feeling pervading all classes that the Chief Magistrate of the Union should have been taken from amongst us at this critical juncture. At the moment when victory had opened the path to peace, and the President seemed disposed to exercise a magnanimity and a clemency worthy of the exalted position to which he had been elected, and the solemn occasion in which he was called upon to act, that at such a moment he should have been removed by the hand of death is an affliction that appeals to us all. May we not hope that the kindness of heart which seemed to inspire the illustrious dead in the last days of his existence may descend on those into whose hands are now committed the destinies of our beloved country. May we not hope that the expedience and wisdom of the Secretary of State may be spared to aid us in the work of conciliation, and that under the guidance of a merciful Providence the spirit of charity may pervade our whole people, so that once more we may behold the return of peace and fraternal concord to every section of this now divided and desolated country.

Whilst the corpse of the chosen ruler of the people lies still unburried, it seems to me unbecoming that the noise of forensic strife should be heard within these walls, and I therefore move that this court be adjourned until the obsequies of the deceased shall have been performed.

Hon. Judge Pierrepont said: After what has been so eloquently and beautifully said by my learned friend upon this melancholy occasion, I feel it would be but a waste of time to attempt to add any remarks of my own. I rise simply to second the motion.

Judge Brady then spoke as follows:

I have already expressed my views of the great calamity which has overtaken the nation by the death of the President, and I think this is the opinion of the court, that great results would have signalized the future of Abraham Lincoln, had he been spared to the country, results which would not only have led to the perpetuity of this great republic, but to the restoration in a great degree of that fraternity which alone can cement for all time people who, living under the same constitution, have a common interest in the glory and success of the Union. The acts which closed the career of the President foreshadowed an executive clemency which, however objectionable to the few, found a cheerful and grateful response in the hearts of the people. The sorrow of the nation is great, but it is only commensurate with the cause. In the language of Gen. Pierce upon the death of that eminent statesman Daniel Webster, we can say truly in reference to President Lincoln, "The heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of his grave."

Judge Cardozo said, after what Judge Brady, as the organ of the Court, has so feelingly said, it only remains for me to add, that I heartily but mournfully concur with him.

The court then adjourned.

MARINE COURT.

This court also adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—PARTS 1 AND 2.

Both branches of this court had cases on. As soon as one case was finished, Part 1, Judge Barbour, adjourned the court without any formal motion. In Part 2, on motion of the counsel in the case, the court was adjourned by Judge Garvin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, District-Attorney Hall rose and said: "If the Court please, I have to ask your Honor to place upon the minutes, in consequence of the great calamity which this nation has suffered, a motion to adjourn all business for one week from to-day, and he did this out of respect to the man and from sympathy with the great grief now felt throughout the land for the calamity which has befallen us.

Mr. Jonas B. Phillips seconded the motion.

His Honor the Recorder said:

The adjournment which has just been moved will of course be ordered.

A terrible crime has been committed in the capital of the nation, in comparison with which all ordinary crimes seem as nothing. A great calamity has befallen the people, the magnitude of which no man can yet realize, and the consequences of which no man can foresee.

The nation is overwhelmed with horror and with grief, and the land is filled with lamentations and mourning. In the face of an event so appalling and so momentous, it is proper and even necessary that all public and private business should, as far as possible, be for the present suspended. This court will, therefore, be adjourned, and no cases will be tried during the present week.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS ADJOURN FOR A WEEK.

This Court was opened at the usual hour. The United States District Attorney Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, rose and said: "The suggestion has been repeated to me that the proprieties of the melancholy occasion require that the court shall again adjourn and I therefore move that the court adjourn till next Monday."

The motion was seconded by Judge Marvin.

Judge Betts said that it was fitting that we should notice the solemn event by adjourning, that we might prepare for the duties of the week, and that the court would not therefore be open for public business till Monday of next week—and the court accordingly adjourned.

SUPREME COURT, BROOKLYN.

At the opening of the court this morning, at the new court-house, Hon. Joseph F. Barnard, of Poughkeepsie, presiding, there was a large attendance of the bar, parties and jurors.

Geo. Crooke, on behalf of the bar, moved that the court adjourn as a mark of respect to our late President and to a nation in mourning. The motion was seconded by Judge Greenwood.

His Honor Judge Barnard responded as follows: "It is eminently fitting that this motion should be granted. We are a nation of mourners. Our late President lies dead in the capital. It is also, I think, proper, in addition, to express our defiance to a system which prompted this assassination, and our determination to go forward to its extermination. The President is indeed dead. The tired man was ready for his rest. The Statesman also has departed, but under circumstances how different from William the Silent, who was done to death in the darkest hour of his country's history. The glorious Republic of Holland had then no firm existence, and by his death was established with limits far less than he designed. John Hampden was killed in an insignificant skirmish, with no well-assured hope of the future Commonwealth of England, which never became the commonwealth he would have established. Our President died having broken the rebellion as a military power. He fell by the hand of the individual assassin created by dying slavery. His successor is appointed, and, without doubt, will be as firm, as faithful, as true as our dead leader; and give us a republic within the limits of which there shall be no slave.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

The Common Council Committee on the obsequies of President Lincoln met yesterday afternoon.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that a sub-committee proceed to Washington to keep the committee here informed of all movements in relation to the obsequies of the President.

Col. Conkling appeared on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and said that if the committee formerly appointed by that body to participate in the celebration of the victories, was empowered to act in the arrangements for the funeral of President Lincoln, the Common Council would receive their active cooperation. The committee heretofore appointed was then continued.

Street Commissioner Cornell said he had just returned from the Collector's Office, and that the persons comprising the Wall-street Committee desired to telegraph the Governor as to the propriety of appointing Wednesday, instead of Thursday, as a day of fasting and prayer. The committee concurred with the Wall-street Committee in requesting the Governor to change the day of fasting and prayer to Wednesday.

On motion of Councilman Lent, it was resolved, that both branches of the Common Council attend the obsequies of the President, at Washington, on Wednesday next, as the representatives of the people of this city.

The following dispatch was received from William Hunter, Acting Secretary of State: "It cannot yet be ascertained whether the remains will pass through the City of New-York. The committee will meet at 2 P. M., and will telegraph the result."

THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The various bureaus of the City Government were all closed yesterday, with the exception of the Mayor's Office, which is open for the transaction of absolutely necessary business. The departments will remain closed until the day after the President's funeral. The whole interior of the City Hall is hung with black. The columns supporting the cupola, the balustrades, &c., are all draped with black cloth, and the chambers of both Boards of the Common Council are hung with the same material. About noon the following inscription was placed in the front of the City Hall: "The Nation Mourns."

WAR DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the War Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New-York, held at headquarters on Saturday, on motion the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The nation has suffered a heavy and irreparable loss in the untimely death of its President; and

Whereas, This committee from the commencement of the rebellion until the present time, having full confidence in the honesty, patriotism and statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln, have given to the government their united support and constant labors; and

Whereas, The confidence we have placed in the head and heart of the man has been more than realized in what has been accomplished so long as his life was spared to his country, and as we indulged in further sanguine hopes of peace and prosperity under his benign sway; therefore

Resolved, That with anguish and deep sorrow we mourn the demise of the great and good man thus stricken down in the moments of his usefulness, whom the whole people respected as their President, and whom all men loved as a friend and a true man.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the will of Providence, we beseech Him that our great loss may be sanctified to the good and welfare of the country, and that we may strive to emulate the patriotic, prudent and Christian example afforded by the life and daily walk of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family and friends of the late President, knowing the void that has been created by his death, and that, as a further evidence of our sorrow, the members of this committee and our constituency wear the usual badge of mourning for three months.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be and are hereby appointed a committee to act with other like committees that may be appointed by other bodies for the purpose of making arrangements for such demonstration as the important event we deplore may be decided upon: H. O. Page, Chairman; Timothy Cronin, Geo. F. Bigloy, Oscar Woodruff, Wm. J. La Rue, A. N. Weller, Dr. W. B. Eager, Jr., Charles Crary, and John H. Traber, Esqs.

MEETING OF STUDENTS AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At Columbia College, on Monday morning, a meeting of the students was held in the chapel, Mr. C. K. Gracie being appointed President, and Mr. W. P. Ward Secretary. One Vice-President was also selected from each class, and one from the School of Mines. Remarks were made by Messrs. Gracie, McVickar, G. P. Smith and Vanderpoel, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in common with the whole nation, plunged in deepest sorrow and affliction by the awful calamity that has befallen us in the sudden removal of our Chief Magistrate from our midst, we can only feebly express our amazement, our horror, our poignant and incurable grief.

Resolved, That the nation has been deprived by a sudden stroke of a beloved and honored father, of a chief whose Christian and manly virtues have won for him the hearts of his people, and the respect and admiration of the world.

Resolved, That in the character of Abraham Lincoln we recognize the elements of the great man. Simple, true-hearted and patriot, the noble, honest man. He united frank geniality of manner to keen and unerring judgment, and his last hours were fittingly employed in the task of striving to temper the justice of an incensed people toward the insurgents of the South with the mercy and kindness that gushed from his noble heart.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased not only that sympathy which feels for the sorrow of others, but that suffering and grief which bids us mingle our tears with theirs over the grave of the great man whom they mourn.

THOMAS C. CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM POTTER,
Columbia College,
ALBERT W. HALE,
School of Mines.

RECOGNITION BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy issued an order which was circulated, yesterday, at nearly all the naval headquarters of the country, which expresses his profound sorrow to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps of the death of our beloved Chief Magistrate. "To him our gratitude was justly due, for to him, under God more than to any other person, are we entitled for the successful vindication of the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the power of the Republic. The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will, as a manifestation of their respect for the exalted character, eminent position and inestimable public services of their late President, and as an indication of their sense of the calamity which the country has sustained, wear the usual badge of mourning for six months." The department further directs, that upon the day following the receipt of this order the Commandants of squadrons, navy-yards and stations direct the ensign of every vessel in their several commands to be hoisted at half-mast, and a gun to be fired every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. The flags of the several navy-yards and marine barracks will also be hoisted at half-mast. In accordance with this order, yesterday, a gun was discharged every half hour at the navy-yard to testify to the general grief. No work will be done at the navy-yard till Friday *in memoriam* of the nation's loss.

UNITED STATES NAVY SHIP-BUILDERS.

Nearly all the builders of vessels of war for the United States Government have closed their yards, and will not renew operations till Thursday. Our reporter noticed the fact in Greenpoint, and along the East and North River in New-York City.

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.

At a Special meeting of the Open Board of Stock-Brokers, resolutions were offered by the chairman of the committee, appointed to draft suitable resolutions, to the memory of the late President Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest sorrow, the tidings of the sudden and violent death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and in common with our countrymen, we desire to signify our great grief for the irreparable loss which the American people has sustained in this its hour of trial and danger.

Resolved, That while we submit with obedience to this decree of Divine Providence we still find occasion for consolation in believing the lamented statesman and patriot had performed the duty assigned him, and that in the long procession of the ages his form will appear majestic as one among the few who have been both great and good, and upon whose brow the Genius of History will declare should be placed both the civic gar and and martyr's crown.

Resolved, While sympathising with the family of the late President in their grievous affliction, we desire to convey the assurance that the sorrow which overwhelms them pervades every household, and sits at every hearth in the land.

Resolved, That as American citizens, we now and here express our unwavering confidence in the excellency of our institutions, and belief in the permanency and stability of our government, and announce, as heretofore, our loyalty and devotion to those principles of liberty and constitutional law which have been for so many years the bulwark and protection of our individual happiness and national greatness.

Resolved, That highly esteeming the wisdom abilities and patriotism of the statesman upon whom by virtue of the Constitution have devolved the responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and relying upon his force of character, integrity of purpose, and large experience of public life, we feel that to him may be safely intrusted the destinies of the Republic.

Resolved, That our sincere desire and prayer to Almighty God is, that He would vouchsafe to us the preservation of the life of the Secretary of State, that he may still continue to devote to the service of the nation those abilities which have adorned letters and diplomacy, and have rendered his efforts in the former or in the cabinet alike illustrious.

Mr. B. S. Hart moved that the resolutions be adopted, and entered in the book of minutes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In view of the dreadful calamity depriving our beloved land of her cherished Chief Magistrate, We, the Students of the New-York University, devoutly recognizing the hand of God, bow in sorrow, yet in hope, before this inscrutible dispensation, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln, we have lost a pattern man, true, just, wise, clement and patriotic.

Resolved, That in his administration of national affairs, we recognize a spirit of the loftiest integrity of the most devoted patriotism, and the noblest self-sacrifice.

Resolved, That though dead, he yet lives, enshrined in the heart of the nation by deeds which have opened a new era in the world's history.

Resolved, That the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, who has borne and still bears so important and conspicuous a relation to our national life, awakens our deepest sorrow and indignation.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty support and confidence to the constitutional successor of the late President, believing that in him we possess an able, trusty and loyal champion of liberty and free government.

Resolved, That as a small testimonial of the deep and unspeakable calamity of our President's decease, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

CLOSING OF THE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

New-York, Monday, April 17.

There will be no session at Gallaher's Evening Exchange until after the funeral ceremonies of the lamented President.

R. H. GALLAGHER & BRO.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. Draper left for Washington yesterday, but before doing so, caused the following notice to be put up in various parts of the building:

Custom-House, April 17.

Notice.—In view of the national calamity, it is expected that all business of the customs not involving the plea of necessity will be postponed until the funeral ceremonies of the President shall have transpired.

Meantime, the officers of the revenue shall be at their posts for the discharge of such business as may come before them in this relation.

SIMEON DRAPER, Collector.

Notice was also given by Mr. Draper that the office will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday.

ACTION OF BANK OFFICERS.

A meeting of bank officers was held yesterday at the American Exchange Bank, John Q. Jones, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and W. A. Camp, Manager of the Clearing-house, Secretary. A committee of five gentlemen, Messrs. John E. Williams, George S. Coe, James Gallatin, Wm. A. Macy and Edwin Haight, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held to-day.

THE SYNAGOGUE IN HENRY-STREET.

Yesterday morning, a special service was held at the Synagogue Chary Sedek (Gate of Justice,) in Henry-street. The building, which was hung with black, was filled to overflowing, the congregation joining in the service with devotion, and many of them being deeply affected. Rev. Marks Cohn offered prayers for the soul of the departed, and also for the speedy recovery of Mr. Seward and family, and the punishment of the traitors who have brought mourning upon our already afflicted country. The following psalms were then read: 3rd, 16th, 20th, 58th, 59th, 91st, 109th, 120th, 140th and 144th. The services lasted from 8½ A. M. to one o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Pursuant to a call, the board assembled last evening to pay its tribute to the memory of President Abraham Lincoln. The hall, both within and at the threshold, appeared in tasteful mourning drapery, the most noteworthy feature of which were the mourning wreaths enshrining a fine marble bust of Washington. Several neat and patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. Roosevelt, Farr, Miller, Hastie and others, and appropriate resolutions expressive of the sense of the board were adopted; but a press of news compels us to omit them this morning. After voting to close all the public schools on Wednesday, the board adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th inst.

A REBEL FLAG ON STATEN ISLAND.

On Sunday evening, eight young men went to the residence of the widow of the late Ex-President John Tyler, at Castleton, Staten Island, and demanded the delivery to them of a rebel flag which was hanging in the parlor. Three of the young men entered the house and received the flag, which was placed in the hands of Provost-Marshal John C. Thomson, of the First Congressional District, who will deliver it to Gen. Dix. At the time of this occurrence, Ex-Mayor Lewis, of Savannah, who is said to be a most violent Secessionist, was present, but wisely "held his peace." It is reported that Rev. Mr. Pratt, of the Episcopal Church at Castleton, on Sunday refused to follow the instructions of Bishop Potter in offering the prayer for the dead.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION.

Grammar Schools Nos. 13 and 19, of the Seventeenth Ward, and the Female Department of No. 15 of the Eleventh Ward, assembled in their respective school rooms, yesterday, and were addressed by Commissioners Mullen, Miller and others.

MEETING IN THE FIFTH WARD.

A large number of citizens of the Ward assembled in Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, and were addressed by Hon. Francis R. Tillou, Mr. Shafer, Lieut. Haggerty, and others. The hall was draped for the occasion. Messrs. Tuthill and others were made a committee on the observance of Wednesday.

FATHER MATTHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY NO. 4.

At a meeting on Sunday evening, a committee was appointed to arrange for the participation of the society in such public manifestations as may be ordered. The society was unanimous in a resolve to do honor to the illustrious dead.

M'CLELLAN SOCIABLE.

The ball proposed to be given by this club last evening, has been postponed until Wednesday evening the 26th instant, in view of the sad calamity that has befallen the nation.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 17, 1865.

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$25,000 O. & M. Cer.	26½	600	Clev. & Pitts..s3	73½	
100 N. Y. Cen	99¾	100	do	73½	
300 do	99½	200	do........c	73¼	
100 do	99	200	do........s3	73½	
100 do.........s3	99	200	Chic. & R. I..x-d	96¾	
100 do.........s3	99½	100	do	97	
100 do.........s5	99¼	100	do........c	97	
400 Erie Railway...s3	73½	100	Chic. & N. W.	31¾	
300 do........c	73½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	62½	
1000 do	73¼	200	do........s3	61¾	
100 do........c	73½	200	P., F. W. & C....x-d	96	
600 do.......s10	73½	300	do	96¼	
300 Hudson R. R.	109	100	do........s3	96½	
100 do	108½	200	do	97	
600 Reading R.......c	106½	100	Canton Co.	33	
1000 do	106½	200	do	33¾	
100 M. S. & N. I......s3	63	100	do	33½	
100 do	63	100	Quick. M. Co	63	
700 do	63¼	100	do........s3	62¼	
300 Cum. Coal.......c	46	300	do	62¼	
100 do........b10	46	100	do	62⅜	
200 do........s3	46	100	Mar. Min. Co.	14¾	

Monday, April 17—P. M.

The weekly averages of the old Associated Local Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, April 15, compares as follows with the previous statement of April 8, and with the corresponding week of last year; to which we add the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$2,385,376
Decrease in Specie	262,387
Increase in Deposits	2,012,680

	April, 1864.	April 15, 1865.	April 8, 1865.
Capital	$69,722,508	$51,656,172	$51,656,172
Loans	195,703,699	141,723,730	139,338,354
Specie	21,657,870	17,693,168	17,955,555
Deposits	168,358,790	130,357,920	127,445,240
In Sub-Treas'ry	35,499,310	34,395,808	33,627,358

The ten National Banks now in the Clearing-House report as follows:

	April 15.	April 8.
Capital	$25,000,000	$24,500,000
Loans	64,764,385	64,815,485
Specie	1,640,566	2,090,421
Deposits	47,458,025	47,404,945

The increase of Capital, $500,000, is from the reorganization of the old Seventh Ward Bank—for some months out of business—as the National Seventh Ward Bank of New-York.

The changes in the entire or combined Bank statement, Local and National, since last Monday, are as follows:

Increase in Capital		$500,000
Increase in Loans		2,354,256
Decrease in Specie		512,242
Increase in Deposits		2,965,760
Legal Tender:		
April 15	$51,061,462	
April 8	46,424,957	
Increase		4,636,505

The Bank returns show an increased supply of Legal Tender Money by nearly five millions over last Monday, and $8,072,079 since the 1st of April. Owing to the ease in the market, and the moderate borrowing on the part of Brokers, the Banks are not able to lend out their Greenback balances in proportion to their weekly accumulation. The stock of Specie is down half a million in Bank, and up about a million and three-quarters in the Treasury Office, of which $500,000 is from the San Francisco Office, and the remainder from Customs, which continue to be paid in on a liberal scale.

The national calamity was further respected by the Stock Exchange to-day. It was ordered that only one informal session should be held to day and to-morrow, and no report published of the sales. It is probable that an adjournment altogether will be ordered over Wednesday, the day of the late President's funeral.

There is a complete restoration of confidence from the shock of Saturday on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room to-day, and the large buyers of Gold on Saturday and Saturday afternoon, have been sadly (for themselves) "taken in and done for," as some of them richly deserve to be, for the very indecent taste which they manifested early in the day by gambling for a rise pending the popular demonstration of national sympathy, in Wall-street. Others postponed, more reputably for themselves and for their principles, where they were operating as Brokers, until the meeting had adjourned until 2 or 3 o'clock P. M., when some considerable purchases were made at 159@154 per cent., as against 162@160 earlier in the day. This morning the market opened at 153 and ran down to 148 per cent. The average loss to the parties who bought on Saturday, either from alarm, or *with the view to profit by creating alarm* as to the effect of the shocking death of Mr. Lincoln on the Public Credit, is about *ten per cent.*

The demand for United States 5-20s and 10-40s continued at Friday's prices, 107@106⅞ for 5-20s, 93½ for 10-40s, and there were also sales of 6s of 1881 at 108½@⅞ per cent.

The business in Stocks was generally at firm prices for the U. S. Stocks and most of the New-York and Western Railways. The early sales of New-York Central at 100@101 were not sustained in the afternoon, the bidding being down to 98@98½ ℔ cent. Erie was the most active on the Share list, and after opening at 70 ran up to 74, finally closing at 72⅞@72⅞. Hudson River also rose 2 ℔ cent.; Rock Island 97@96½; Fort Wayne 97@96½; Illinois Central 115@114; Pittsburgh 73½; Michigan Southern 63½; Michigan Central 110; North West 31½; North West Preferred 61½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 26½; Cumberland 45½; Mariposa 15, and Quicksilver 62½@61½.

Since the above quotations the Railways are ½@1 ℔ cent. better on the Street; Erie 73½ ℔ cent.; Gold 148½ ℔ cent.

We have now received the usual Custom-house return of the past week's import of general foreign merchandize. We therefore, revise and reprint the portion of our weekly review of the foreign trade of the port directly affected by this return. The imports of foreign dry goods were $1,427,450, and of general merchandize, $4,688,179, making the total imports during the week, $6,115,329.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included:

July	$22,255,217	Feb. 11	$11,396,964
August	17,974,605	March 11	3,705,383
September	10,481,239	March 18	3,107,564
October	9,058,633	March 25	7,767,053
November	8,435,887	April 1	3,011,815
December	9,870,122	April 8	2,392,576
January	10,567,810	April 15	6,115,329
Total			$121,964,105
Against same time 1864			166,067,435
Decrease since July 1			$44,103,033

Hon. John A. Stewart, U. S. Assistant Treasurer at this port, favors the public with the following important extract from a private letter, written by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and dated Washington, Sunday, April 16, 1865:

"My Dear Sir: You will perceive that the new administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of government are not stopped for a moment. My hope is, and my belief is, that this great national calamity will teach to the world a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our republican form of government; that it will show that the assassination of our Chief Magistrates does not affect in the slightest degree the permanence of our institutions, or the regular administration of the laws; that an event which would have shaken any other country to the centre, does not even stagger for a moment a government like ours. Very truly yours,

H. McCULLOUGH.

John A. Stewart, Esq., New-York."

A committee was appointed this morning by the Stock Exchange to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Board, under the circumstances of the great national calamity; and the following resolutions were reported and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That in common with all the loyal citizens of this Republic, we deeply mourn Abraham Lincoln, our late President, murdered by an assassin at a time when the amiable impulses of his heart were prompting his efforts, by offers of clemency to penitent offenders, to hasten peace and stop the further shedding of blood.

Resolved, That we pledge our active and unswerving support to the Government in putting forth the whole power of the nation to thoroughly extirpate this wicked rebellion, now by the blessing of God, through the patriotism of our late President and the courage and devotion of our army and navy, so nearly brought to a termination.

Resolved, That this room be draped in mourning, and that the members of this Board wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, in token of our grief for our national bereavement; and, further, that we close our offices and abstain entirely from the transaction of business on the day set apart for the obsequies of our lamented Chief Magistrate.

The Custom-house has suspended business, except for the entering of clearances.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7-30 LOAN."
Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 17, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 31 pkgs. Ashes, 16,365 bbls. Flour, 1,905 bbls. and 1,250 bags Corn Meal, 265 bushels Wheat, 3,160 bushels Barley, 3,255 bushels Oats, 2,257 bushels Malt, 2,640 pkgs. Provisions, and 370 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet to-day at $8 for Pots and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at former quotations. Gold prices for Java, 22c.@22½c.; Rio 18¾c.@20¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; and St. Domingo, 16c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and unsettled. Middlings, 32c.@37c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 8,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7@$7 60; poor to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 20, chiefly at $7 80@$7 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 60
Extra State	7 70	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 55	@10 25
Extra Genesee	8 25	@10 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 60	@11 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at former prices. Sales, since our last, 650 bbls., at $9 10@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$12 for good to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand and heavy. Sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $8 @$10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including fine and superfine at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet at $5 65@5 75 for Jersey, and $6 50@$6 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 130 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at about former prices. Sales have been made of 46,500 bushels, including White Canada, at $2 20; Amber Michigan at $1 80@$1 85; Red Western (Winter) at $1 60@$1 65; Amber Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 63; and Chicago Spring at $1 60@$1 61½ ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. Corn is in less request at declining prices. Sales since our last have been made of 10,500 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32 for New Mixed Western, $1 10 for damaged do., $1 35@$1 36 for New Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at buoyant prices, including Western at 90c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 88c.@90c.; Canada at 84c.@86c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Has been in demand at from $1 50@$1 65 for shipping and trade lots ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at from 10c.@35c. for poor to prime, and 38c.@40c. for very choice ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 71,260 sales, 67,000 hides, the latter including 7,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 17¼c.@18c., gold, usual selection; 4,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20¾@22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 20¾ lbs., 17c., gold, usual selection; 11,100 Dry Rio Grande, 20¾ lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., 15¾c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Matamoras, 22¾ lbs., 15¾c., gold, usual selection; 4,300 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 17,000 Dry Sierra Leone, 0¾@10 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 9@9¾ lbs., private terms; 3,500 City and Western Slaughters, 50@60 lbs., 8c.@10c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 214,800, (same time last year, 265,000; year before, 245,100,) and 800 bales. The stock consist of 70,600 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips,) 4,600 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,) 45,100 Dry Orinoco, 45,300 Dry California, 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 5,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 2,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 5,000 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 3,500 Dry Bahia, 1,000 Dry New-Orleans, 15,000 Dry West Indies, 0,300 Dry African, 3,000 Salted Matamoras, 1,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 4,200 Wet Salted California, 800 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "There has prevailed a somewhat increased demand for Hemlock Sole during this week, the inquiry, however, being confined almost exclusively to jobbers and local manufacturers. Some large Eastern manufacturers have been in the market, but bought quite sparingly, anticipating a still further decline in prices. We reduce our quotations somewhat this week, and the annexed figures may be considered about the market price—the comparatively wide range being necessary on account of the difference in quality of the parcels forming the stock. The receipts from the tanneries foot up a little more than 51,000 sides, and the stock is again slightly increased, the bulk being parcels of inferior tannages. Oak Sole is also in improved request, but the market is far from active. Prices are a trifle lower than recent quoted rates, but comparatively firm at the decline. Rough-Upper continues dull of sale, with an accumulating supply." We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 44c.@46c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 46c.@48c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 46c.@48c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 45c.@47c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 48c.@50c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 31c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 31c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 31c.@34c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 45c.@47c., cash, ℔ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at 34½c.@35c., for Crude, 52c.@53c., for refined, in bond, and 72c.@73c., for do, free ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened briskly at advanced prices, but closed heavily at reduced rates. Sales have been made since our last, of 6,200 bbls., in lots, at $27 50@$29, closing at $27 62½ for New Mess; $25@$25 50 for 1863–4 Mess; $26 50@$27 for Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess, and $21@$21 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls., New Mess, May and June delivery, seller and buyer's options, at $27 25@$28 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, at 14¾c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 15¾c.@17¾c. for Hams; sales equal 950 pkgs. Bacon is in more request; sales 1,150 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 15¾c.@15¾c., Long Rib at 15¾c.@16c.; Short Rib at 16¼c.@16¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in less request yet steady. Sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., at 15½c.@18c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited demand to-day, at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 430 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in more demand; 450 bbls., sold at $20@$24 50. Butter continues in demand at 22c.@37c. for poor to choice old State, and 14c.@23c. for Western; also, 20c.@30c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese is in moderate demand at 14c.@22c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 lbs., at 16¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 81,000 lbs., at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 350 bbls., in lots, at $2 12 ℔ gallon, closing firmly.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included only 20 tons Bark, at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, on private terms. For Bremen, 40 casks Ashes, at 12s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 150 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.; 15 tons Oxide Zinc, at 17s. 6d. For Marseilles, 10,000 Staves, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	April 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Lafayette	April 29	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Pennsylvania	April 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	April 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Palestine	March 30	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of Limerick	April 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	April 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	April 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Morning Star	April 22	New-York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	April 22	New-York	Havana.*
Evening Star	April 29	New-York	N. Orleans.

*Via Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A special meeting of this Society will be held at the Maison Dorée, Union-square, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to express the sentiments of its members on the afflictive event which has bereaved the nation of its late illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln.
By order of the President,
JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 8 o'clock.
P. W. ENGS, President.
G. W. Wheeler, Rec. Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE NO. 1.—Regular meeting TUESDAY, April 18. Members are especially requested to be present.

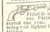
COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY
COAL, $10.
THE BEST IN MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE. Foot of 14th-st., North River, and at the office of the
WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY,
Trinity Building.

BEST PEACH ORCHARD, RED ASH, and first-class white ash coal, stove, range, and grate, screened and delivered at $11 per ton; large nut $9. Orders by post filled promptly. THOMAS STOKES, corner 23d-st. and 10th-av.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.


MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

SEWING-MACHINES.—ALL THE BEST SEWING machines (new) for sale or to rent. Also machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 637 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
WE ARE SELLING OUR
WHOLE STOCK OF
$100,000 AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM
FORMER PRICES.

6-4 Bleached Linen Damasks, heavy and fine,
Bedford Cords, Marseilles, Quilts at 50 c. each,
Colored Cords at 50 cents per yard,
Linen Towels, Crashes, Huck, Barnsley and Damask Diapers, in great variety,
Linen Sheetings, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 wide,
Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Cotton Flannels, Ticks, Denims, Linen Drills, Canton Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, &c.,
ALL AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
No One Will Be Disappointed
AT R. H. MACY'S.

HOSIERY.
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5,000 dozen ladies' fine regular Hermsdorf Hose,
Which is a collection of 30 cases, to be sold at
Less than Wholesale Price.
Linen and Silk Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT GREAT REDUCTION.

RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.
EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
TASTEFUL NOTIONS.
HAIR NETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
In all the fashionable materials,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
OF EVERY VARIETY, AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
PLAIN, HEM-STITCH AND EMBROIDERED,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
KID GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.
Our best Kid Gloves, 6 buttons, 75 cents; 12 cents per pair less than usual prices. We are now selling 7-8 Kid Gloves, 6 buttons, 50 cents.
LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES,
at a great reduction.
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Nos. 204 AND 206 SIX-AVENUE, near 18th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
W. JACKSON, No. 291 BROADWAY, begs to inform the public that he has on hand an immense stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, consisting of Black Alpacas, Coats, Cashmere, Linen, Duck Trousers, Mohair, Linen, Paper Collars, &c., &c., &c., which he will sell at Retail. Friday excepted.

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No. 62 Broadway.
Superior Assortment of Real Lace Goods, just out of May in our Importing Stock, at Low Prices.
Also, a full line of Real Lace Collars and Sets.
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REMARKABLY MODERATE PRICES.

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EXHIBIT OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
We have just received a large assortment of Fancy Goods, which we will sell at Wholesale and Retail at the lowest cash prices. Also, a full assortment of Notions and Millinery Goods, which we will sell at Wholesale only.
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The ultimate and only perfect skirt for any lady wishing to combine comfort, elegance and durability in clothing. Every genuine skirt bears the name of the manufacturer, WARNER BROTHERS, and the trade mark, a crimson crane, woven on the inside steel.
For sale by all leading dealers throughout the country.

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THE DOUBLE-FACED PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.
A lady who has worn one of our flexible spring skirts would not exchange it for any other skirt made.
Ladies will see the superiority of our skirts as it is now offered, and we are sure they will not be disappointed in the quality.
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WARNER BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, No. 345 BROADWAY, New-York.

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BADGES.
BADGES.
BADGES OF MOURNING.
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PINS, with Portrait, 25c and 50 cents; Silver, 75c.
PINS, with Portrait, Silver, $1 and $1 50; Gold, $2 50.
Rosettes of every style and size. Crape Bands, Crape Veils, Crape Shawls, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
BUTLER & CO.,
No. 4 Astor House.

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BLACK CRAPE DE BAREGE,
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BLACK CRAPE DE BARRAGE,
Wholesale and Retail, by
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FALL AND DILLON IN GOODS, LIGHT, Rich, with Embroidery, Lace and Silver Trimmings, Fine Dress Goods, Fine Cloaks and Mantillas, Fine Shawls, Fine Suits, Fine Dresses, Fine Skirts, Fine Hosiery, Fine Gloves, Fine Underwear, Fine Ribbons, Fine Flowers, Fine Feathers, Fine Bonnets, Fine Hats, Fine Parasols, Fine Sun Umbrellas, Fine Notions, Fine Handkerchiefs, Fine Veils, Fine Jewelry, Fine Perfumery, Fine Fans, Fine Hair Nets, Fine Combs, Fine Hair Pins, Fine Ornaments, Fine Toilet Articles, Fine Soaps, Fine Fancy Goods, Fine Stationery, Fine Silver Ware, Fine Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, Fine Jewelry, Fine Watches, Fine Clocks, Fine Bronzes, Fine Statuary, Fine Pictures, Fine Engravings, Fine Chromos, Fine Oil Paintings, Fine Water Colors, Fine Pastels, Fine Crayons, Fine Photographs, Fine Albums, Fine Portfolios, Fine Frames, Fine Mouldings, Fine Cornices, Fine Curtains, Fine Curtain Materials, Fine Upholstery, Fine Furniture, Fine Carpets, Fine Oil Cloths, Fine Mats, Fine Rugs, Fine Crockery, Fine Glassware, Fine Lamps, Fine Chandeliers, Fine Gas Fixtures

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news of the capture of Mobile is confirmed by official dispatches printed in New-Orleans. Spanish Fort was captured on the 9th, and 700 prisoners were taken. On the same day the town of Blakeley was taken, with 6,000 prisoners. Mobile was taken, after a short and feeble resistance, on the evening of the same day. The rebel garrison retired up the river.

A dispatch from Washington says: "Information has been received by the government from Gen. SHERMAN that he was in communication with Gen. JOHNSTON, with a view to the surrender of the latter. Gen. SHERMAN would offer the same terms that Gen. GRANT did to Gen. LEE, and it was supposed they would be accepted."

POWELL HARDEMAN, a noted leader of a band of guerrillas, was captured at Pulaski a few days ago by Col. W. E. GILMORE, whose plantation was visited by HARDEMAN some months ago and $9,000 worth of property destroyed. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be hung, which has been approved by the General Commanding.

The rumor is repeated, this time by way of New-Orleans, that Gen. WILSON has captured RODDY's entire command.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is gratifying to find so general a feeling of respect for our great sorrow among foreigners. In this city many of them are foremost in tokens of respect and expressions of condolence. The British steamship *Moravian*, now at Portland, at noon Sunday hoisted the American flag half-mast at the main, and fired minute guns for half an hour. Her officers and crew paraded at quarters, wearing crape on their arms. The cutter *Mahoning* acknowledged the courtesy by hoisting the British ensign at the fore, and firing minute guns half an hour.

The monument erected at Lowell to the memory of LUTHER C. LADD and ADDISON O. WHITNEY, of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who fell at the hands of the Baltimore mob on the 19th of April, 1861, is to be dedicated at Lowell next Wednesday, the fourth anniversary of the day on which they fell. The monument is of granite, 27½ feet high, is erected in Merrimac-square, and is appropriately inscribed.

Hon. G. H. YEAMAN has accepted a renomination to Congress from the Second District of Kentucky. In a letter written on the 6th inst. he says his course for the past three years speaks for itself in showing his position in regard to the great legal and political questions of the day. He advocates the constitutional amendment as the best road to peace.

A dispatch dated Monte Video, February 28, which is published in the London papers, says VILLALBA has surrendered this town to FLORES, and it is now occupied by the Brazilian forces. This event has resulted in the reëstablishment of peace. FLORES has temporarily assumed the Presidency of the republic. The prospects of business are very good.

All persons leaving Havana for the United States must now have passports countersigned by the American Consul. There is a report that because our Consul hung out the stars and stripes upon hearing of the capture of Richmond, certain Confederates threatened to pull down his office. The police, however, kept too strict watch for them, and no attempt was made.

The Turk's Island *Standard* of the 1st inst. says of the salt market: "The quantity shipped this week is very small, and our market of late has been dull. The opening of the canals in America will, no doubt, improve the trade; in the meantime, we learn that at Salt Cay and East Harbor, as well as at this place, proprietors are increasing their stocks."

It is stated that J. WILKES BOOTH was to have commenced an engagement at the Louisville (Ky.) Theatre, March 20, but that he failed to fulfill it without assigning any sufficient reason, and the manager was therefore compelled to supply his place by employing another actor. The cause of his delinquency is now painfully apparent.

A dispatch from Port Colborne says: The Welland canal is reported to be open on Monday, the 17th inst. The ice in the lake appears to be going fast, and it is thought there will be no difficulty in vessels getting in or out of the harbor.

Some burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the vaults of the Commercial Bank of Rochester on Sunday night.

MARION, a noted guerrilla leader in Kentucky, was killed a few days since by one of our men.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, pertinent and affecting speeches were made by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, MILLER, and others, patriotic resolutions were adopted, and it was voted to close the public schools on Wednesday. The hall was appropriately draped. The board adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th inst.

At a late hour on Sunday night, the body of Mr. MAURICE BEAUSEZOIN, a wealthy stock broker, was found on the sidewalk in front of No. 656 Third-avenue. The residence of deceased was at No. 10 Waverley-place. It is believed that Mr. BEAUSEZOIN met with foul play.

Business in produce and merchandise was quite limited yesterday, and prices were irregular, closing generally in favor of purchasers. The freight market was dull and heavy.

The British residents of New-York City are called by Mr. ARCHIBALD, H.B.M. Consul, to meet this day at the Astor House to express their sentiments on the disaster.

Commercial operations were yesterday, and will be for some days, partially suspended, in this city, in honor of the memory of our late President. The various Stock Exchanges held yesterday, and will hold to-day, only a single (early) session, adjourning from the close of this day's business till Friday forenoon. No Evening Exchange meeting will be held before Friday. The Produce Exchange was yesterday, and will be to-day, open for business; but it will probably be closed throughout Wednesday and Thursday. The Custom-house will be open for the clearances of vessels only to-day, as on yesterday; it will be closed altogether on Wednesday, the day appointed for the funeral ceremonies in Washington, and on Thursday, the day designated by Gov. FENTON, of this State, as a day of humiliation and prayer.

Last week's sales of the national 7-30 loan were the heaviest reported since the panic in March, having amounted to $20,149,200, or a daily average of $3,358,200, (as against the daily average of only $2,612,133 the preceding week, and $2,381,360 the week ending April 1,) as follows: Monday, $2,873,650; Tuesday, $3,132,100; Wednesday, $3,626,000; Thursday, $3,264,500; Friday, $3,642,000; and Saturday, $3,710,250. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan during the week averaged about 2,300 a day, as against 1,650 week ending April 8, and 1,652 week ending April 1.

Four hundred and thirty-three deaths occurred in this city during the past week—107 men, 99 women, 122 boys, and 105 girls—being a decrease of 32 as compared with the previous week, and of 8 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality from the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 85; convulsions, 31; bronchitis, 11; diphtheria, 11; scarlet fever, 12; typhus fever, 14; inflammation of the lungs, 36; small-pox, 20.

The Stock Exchange Board yesterday continued the observance of the national calamity, and will hold only one, and that an informal, session a day until after the funeral, and make no official report of sales. Government Stocks were firm, most of the Railways firm, and Gold down from 6 to 12 ℔ cent. from the Street Sales of Saturday. Money easy at 6 ℔ cent.

Government gold-bearing bonds were in more demand and much firmer yesterday. At even the improved rates, they were not freely offered at the Stock Exchange or in the street. The latest London quotations, (to April 6,) for the United States 5-20s, (68½@69,) show a further rise of about 1 ℔ cent., the market closing with a strong upward tendency.

At the Live Stock markets yesterday, the prices of all kinds of animals was decidedly less than at the previous markets. Beef cattle sold fully 1½c. ℔ lb., dressed weights on all grades of animals, below the sales last week. Prices ranging from 16c.@23c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, for ordinary to good. Cows are considerably lower. Veals, as well as sheep, have declined 1½c. ℔ lb. live weight.

Public Confidence Unshaken—Another Lesson to Europe.

President LINCOLN, the head and hope, as was thought, of the Republic was stricken down at a blow. On the first day which followed the tidings, the subscriptions to the popular loan reached a higher figure than for weeks before, and in the first open market Government Securities sold at an advance. Thus is illustrated the public confidence in the staunchness of our institutions. Nothing is so timorous as credit. It begins to sink at the very first shade of uncertainty. Yet here it does not even flutter. It rises with a renewed strength.

To our own people it may seem almost superfluous to make a special note of this. We have become so accustomed to the regular processes of our constitutional system, that we would almost as soon think of seeing the solar system itself disturbed by any human death. But little as we may think of it, this will be a new marvel to the European world. They but just saw, when the land rocked with war, a President elected on the legal day, with all the steadiness of the profoundest peace. And now, when the end of the war has evolved the most tremendous civil problems that ever confronted a nation, they will see that same President, who was loved and trusted beyond all compare, laid in the grave, and an untried successor take his place, the people pierced with sharpest sorrow, yet untroubled with the slightest misgiving.

Almost all Europe, including its men who profess to be the keenest in State-craft and the wisest in human history, accounted it a positive madness on the part of our Government to undertake to subdue a rebellion of this unheard-of magnitude and malignity. It was held that the end attempted was a physical and moral impossibility, and that the sure result would be bankruptcy, anarchy, ruin. This great mistake arose somewhat from ill-will, doubtless, but mainly from an inability to comprehend the capacities of an intelligent and perfectly free people. No nation ever existed that practically realized the principles which constitute the life of our government; and, consequently, every criterion of the past upon which Europeans formed their judgment proved deceptive. The rebellion is subdued. That fact in itself, as showing what can be done under our Constitution, is of tremendous import. The great defect of the republican system, it has always been declared, is the weakness of its executive branch in great emergencies. An executive power has been exercised in this war that no monarch of Europe, working *truly and justly* for the salvation of his government, could have exceeded. But had there been no Presidential election during the war it might have been said that all this resulted from assumptions against the popular will, and that the success of it therefore proved nothing in favor of a popular government. The reëlection of President LINCOLN at the very height of the war, by a majority almost unprecedented in our civil history, forever barred that pretence. The truth was established in a way never to be disputed that this was the people's war, and that the Government was still, as ever, but the constitutional agent of the people. It was demonstrated that the people were not the impatient and unstable multitude which they had been called; that they would voluntarily submit to any conscription and any taxation necessary to carry on the war, and that their patriotic determination, in spite of all adversity, was just as fixed in the fourth year of the war as in the first. And now, when the war has been carried thus through, and all the immense difficulties of reconstruction are upon us, the world is shown that the American people are not dependent upon any man for their security, even though he be the most fitted of all men to deal with these difficulties. The self-reliance of the American people is much more strikingly manifest than ever. It is a crushing refutation of the doctrine put forth by the French Emperor in his late book, that States are saved in great crises by the potency of single men.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has undoubtedly rendered the republic transcendent services, but he would have been the last man to imagine that the Union could not have been saved without him. In many respects he was peculiarly qualified for his peculiar responsibilities, but no thoughtful American will say that there are not many other men in the country who could have successfully carried through the war. Nor will any such one say that there are not also many other men who could do all that is now necessary for any President to do to secure a solid reëstablishment of the Union. The people may value one man above another for a public servant, but they consider the services of none as *vitally* essential. The fate of the country they know rests with themselves alone. It is their will, as operating by constitutional instrumentalities, that has been the prime agency in maintaining the war, and that will be the prime agency in consolidating the peace. The people understand this, and hence their absolute confidence. Presidents may be assassinated, but the people cannot be, and the people alone is the real sovereign. The government is invulnerable. President JOHNSON may fall a victim to rebel desperation as President LINCOLN has done, but it would only invest the President of the Senate with the Chief Magistracy for the time, and occasion another Presidential election next November, in which the people would again affirm their will with a new emphasis. This is the American stability. It reposes on intelligent patriotism, and is no more to be shaken than the adamantine hills.

The Winding-up of the War.

We have news of two events this morning which indicate the closing up of the war in all the States of the late Confederacy—with the exception, perhaps, of Texas. We have definite information of the capture of the City of Mobile by Gen. CANBY, on the 9th inst.—the day of the surrender of the army of Gen. LEE; and we have news that at the close of last week Gen. JOHNSTON was in negotiation with Gen. SHERMAN relative to the surrender of the remaining rebel army. As SHERMAN is authorized to offer to JOHNSTON the same terms that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT offered to LEE, we doubt not they have been accepted by this time.

Where now shall we look for the military power of the rebellion? It does not exist in the State of Virginia, as we know; nor in either of the Carolinas, or Georgia; it does not exist in Florida, Alabama, or Mississippi. If the Confederacy has any show of power anywhere, it is on the other side of the Mississippi, in the region extending from the Red River to the Rio Grande. We have no reason to believe that the rebellious army there is formidable as an organized force; and we fancy that should it pretend to retain its existence after the surrender or capture of all the other forces of the rebellion, the Lieutenant-General will in proper time dispatch thither a couple of infantry corps and Gen. SHERIDAN's cavalry, to reassert and maintain the honor, authority and dominion of the Union.

The rebel armies have been broken up in such a manner and under such circumstances, that there is no likelihood that the guerrilla war which has been feared will ever attain any great magnitude. Nearly the whole of the able-bodied population of the South will be under parole—so great have been our captures of prisoners during battle after battle; and our troops will be so distributed and stationed at various fundamental and commanding positions in the South, as not only to prevent the possibility of organization by malignants in rebellious districts, but to preserve public order.

Such two events as the capture of the great rebel city and stronghold of Mobile and the surrender of the army of JO. JOHNSTON, would at any other moment but this have caused the greatest public excitement and joy; but in a month, the first half of which saw such events as the capture of Richmond, the surrender of LEE, and the assassination of President LINCOLN, they cause less comment than their importance demands.

The Cowardly Character of the Murder.

There is no danger, let us hope, of either of the assassins rising, in the vulgar apprehension, to the condition of criminal heroes. An inquest into the form and circumstance of the deed committed at Ford's Theatre reduces the actor to the grade of a very ordinary sort of felon. Between him and his confederate, who aimed at the prostrate and helpless Secretary of State in his sick chamber, the merit of heroic daring may be almost evenly divided. The "stroller" at the play-house has certainly less the advantage in this regard than at first blush might appear. Both rank essentially with the Bealls and Kennedys, who illustrated the chivalry of the rebellion on the scaffold as convicted incendiaries, compassing a violent death for hundreds of unconscious citizens, regardless of sex or age, in our hotels and along the lines of railroad and steamboat travel. The successive protests of these ruffians that they were Virginia "gentlemen" failed to relieve them not merely from the ignominy of justly-condemned criminals, but from the status of *cowardly* felons as well. It is important, looking to the exemplar which a really great malefactor invariably becomes for the graduates in crime, that we should see to it, that neither the glare of the footlights, the trick and swagger of the mountebank, nor the accessories of the "property" room which this vagabond mimic knew how to appropriate, shall be allowed to make the criminal, by so much as one degree, less a poltroon than the essential facts of the murder will warrant.

This wretched malefactor has been educated for the task of a murderer by years of indulgence, as a foul-mouthed utterer of threats against loyal men. His habits of intemperance, and his infamous associations, instead of drawing down upon him summary punishment, probably made up the best part of any plea that was offered in his behalf. He had grown, not bold, but reckless, by virtue of the immunity which he himself and hundreds of his familiars in the slums of Baltimore and of the Capital had long enjoyed. But still, there was nothing in the manner of his compassing the murder at the theatre that did not show that he had calculated sufficiently for his personal safety.

Aside from the cumulative evidence that he was the agent of a league of "sympathizing" desperadoes, the murderer was known socially as the chief of a gang of pimps and gamblers, whose presence in the theatre, on the fatal night, might be reckoned upon with as much certainty as if their names had been recorded at the entrance. An attempt to arrest the murderer would have been followed by a cry of fire, which, besides sacrificing hundreds of more lives, would have made a rescue at once easy and certain.

Among the unarmed occupants of the President's box—chiefly ladies—there was nothing to make the entrance of an armed ruffian immediately perilous to himself. And when that entrance was once effected the murderer did not even confront his victim, but under the impulse of his cowardly instincts, fired the shot from behind the ladies' chairs. His escape from the scene had in it equally little of the element of deliberate daring. The means of exit from the upper to the lower box tier, and thence to the stage, in such a theatre, where the proscenium and the auditorium are separated by so short a space, were easy to a degree which made the leap and the brandishing of the butcher's knife the vulgarest and lowest piece of stage gymnastics that an unattached supernumerary would care to enact at a country fair.

The escape from the stage showed an equally well-considered provision for the personal safety of the murderer. He was an *habitué* of the theatre, (apparently behind as well as before the scenes.) His jumping, either on or off the stage, among professionals who knew his habits, would barely supply a momentary sensation. At the moment of the murder, the company at FORD's were either in the green-room, or so far out of sight of the auditorium that they could not possibly know what had happened in front. Nor could they know at the instant whether BOOTH was the pursued or the pursuer. The back entrances of the building were equally familiar to him with the front. Close to one of these were his horse, and doubtless a sufficient number of confederates near by to make instant pursuit impossible; while on the outskirts of the city, probably both on the Maryland and Virginia sides of the river, were the prowlers of MOSBY's guerrillas to make his complete escape, for a time, at least, still more sure.

Looking at all these attendant circumstances, the cowardice of the murder, we take it, is as clear as the act itself. The material for a stage-hero of proper regicidal proportions are utterly wanting. At best, the parade attending the murder is but the counterfeit of daring. And the name of the criminal can only be handed down to perpetual infamy by reason of the vast interests which his bloody crime affected, and not by virtue of the murderer's art, or the courageous execution of the deed.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH—AN IMPOTENT THREAT.—The colonial authorities of Melbourne, Australia, have set an example which might well have been supplied at an earlier date by the central government, and by the western dependencies of the British Empire. The pirate *Shenandoah* has been lying at the port of Melbourne for several weeks, and it now transpires that the cause of her detention is the refusal of the local government to allow her provisioning for starting on a new expedition, and continuing her depredations on our commerce. This refusal of "belligerent" rights by the Victoria government, has drawn from the commander of the pirate a protest and a threat which read like a parody of the broadest kind of farce. The conduct of the colonial authorities, is to be reported to Richmond—nothing less! The subject, however, assumes more serious form, when we remember that it is precisely this species of impotent threat that has made the governments of Western Europe the servants and instruments of this wretched imposture of a Confederacy, which has thus prolonged its infamous existence, which has alienated to a painful extent the respect and friendship of the American people, and which has led, by no indirect pathway, to the culminating crime of the conspirators that, to-day, spreads a pall of immeasurable sorrow over all the land.

SETTLEMENT OF THE "STONEWALL" AFFAIR.—There is a prompt and pacific end to the trouble between our naval Commanders at Lisbon and the Portuguese authorities. The Governor of the fort from which fire was opened on the American cruiser *Niagara*, has been removed, agreeably to the demand of our Minister at Lisbon. The matter will be allowed to rest here, so far as Portugal is concerned. And by the time the pirate reaches a new harbor, the intimation that we are about to institute retaliatory measures will doubtless have reached Europe.

THE TOMB OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—We have received a number of communications suggesting that the remains of President LINCOLN be deposited at Mount Vernon. In the unprecedented and most tragical incidents of his death, as well as in the transcendent importance of his official services, and the unsurpassed excellence of his personal character, the country will find strong and enduring reasons for desiring the place of his final rest to be beside that of the Father of his Country.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY.—Among the various matters which the pressure upon our columns compels us to postpone, is an interesting letter from one of our army correspondents, describing the incidents attending the surrender and paroling of LEE's army. He writes that Gen. LEE, in conversation with our officers, expressed the opinion that if reasonable clemency was shown to the South, the war would be virtually at an end, and that nothing but the prospect of a general rigid enforcement of the laws they had broken could lead the Southern people to prolong the struggle. In the rebel army generally the belief prevailed that all their prominent officers would be executed as traitors, and the opinion was freely expressed that this belief had led to the desperate resistance hitherto shown by the rebel armies. As a general thing, they took the surrender very calmly, few of them exhibiting any special emotion. Gen. LEE himself was very much affected, and in attempting a speech to the soldiers under LONGSTREET, he was obliged to desist from the depth of his feeling. The whole number of LEE's army is stated at 60,000.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Interesting Particulars of the Tragedy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

Through the kindness of Capt. JAS. M. MCCAMLY, Ninth Regiment V. R. C., now in charge of the scene of the fearful tragedy which has stilled with horror every loyal heart in our land, I am enabled to give some particulars, which may, perhaps, have escaped the notice of other correspondents, and, for the truth of which, eye-witnesses and men familiar with both the murderer and the theatre can vouch.

First of all, the idea has gone abroad that the pistol-shot was *fired through* the door, the assassin standing outside. This was not the case. Upon close examination we find the hole in the door of the stage-box, which is in one of the angles of the panel, *to have been made with a bitt or large-sized gimlet*. Made probably by the assassin some time before, so as to be able to ascertain the precise position of his victim before entering the box.

The life's blood of our noble President had been shed principally upon the upper part of the chair in which he had been sitting, saturating it completely through, and remaining still moist and undried up to a late hour this (Saturday) night. Some few drops had spurted upon the jam of the door, and as the murderer stood when he fired the fatal shot, must have sprinkled his knees. There was likewise blood upon the floor.

At a late hour last night, Mr. JAMES B. FERGUSON, who keeps a restaurant adjoining the theatre, was summoned to appear and give his testimony before the Hon. Secretary of War, Gen. AUGUR and Chief Justice CHASE, which testimony has not yet been made public, but which I am able to furnish here in brief. Mr. FERGUSON was sitting upon the opposite side of the theatre to the President, and directly opposite, thus being able to see every motion made by Mr. LINCOLN or those about him, and had been talking with BOOTH but a short time before.

At the moment of the fearful deed the President was seated in a large and comfortable crimson velvet patent rocking-chair, his right elbow upon the arm of the chair, and his head resting upon his hand. The left hand was extended to pull gently aside the flag (belonging to the Treasury Guard) which draped the side of the box nearest him. His eyes were directed toward the orchestra, a kindly smile upon his face. At this instant the assassin burst open the door immediately behind the President, and deliberately shot him, as stated in the accounts of the press. It was all the work of a moment! The flash of the pistol, the curling of the smoke, were scarce noticed, when the murderer was seen to spring from the box upon the stage beneath, some twelve feet distant.

The box occupied by the President was a large double upper one, upon the first tier, and was tastefully decorated with our national colors and a magnificent State flag, bearing the coat of arms of the State of New-York. The "stars and stripes" were to his left, the State flag, with its rich emblazonry and silken fringe, to his right.

Mrs. LINCOLN was sitting facing the President, and as the assassin advanced between them, he cried loud enough to be heard all over the house: "The South is avenged!" He then rested his left hand upon the velvet cushion which ran around the front of the box, and leaped easily to the floor of the stage. Before this Capt. RATHBONE, a step-son of Senator HARRIS, of New-York, attempted to seize the assassin; but the wretch turned as quick as lightning, and drawing a knife, dealt him a severe blow.

This slight detention, however, had the effect to cause the spur of the murderer to catch in the fringe of the State flag alluded to, and he fell, striking his right knee and thigh, and dragging the flag from its fastening down upon the stage with him, and detaching the spur, which he left behind him. As he arose, he exclaimed: "*Sic Semper Tyrannis!*" and staggering across the stage in a tragic manner, and brandishing the large knife which he had drawn, cried again: "I have done it," or "It is I who did it!"

In the meantime, Mrs. LINCOLN had thrown her arms around her loved husband, and the cry resounded throughout the house that the President had been assassinated, and a wall of mingled agony and rage went up from the hearts of all there, which had the subdued ferocity of a wild beast in its breath.

In the midst of this terrible commotion Miss LAURA KEENE came forward to the foot-lights and implored the public to calm themselves. At first, a majority of the audience believing that the lady was about to inform them of the happy capture of the fiend in human shape, assisted in gaining quiet, but when it was ascertained that such was not the case, but that the assassin had made good his escape—having but about fifty or sixty feet to traverse, to reach the stage door, at the back of the theatre, where his horse was awaiting him, ready saddled and bridled.

Since the dread tragedy, the theatre has been in the hands of the military authorities, and we have heard, incidentally, of some mysterious acts which would seem at least to require explanation.

Upon taking possession, one of Capt. MCCAWLY's orderlies asked a subordinate of the establishment whether or not any civilian beside himself was then in the house? His answer was a decided "No." Soon afterward a stranger was seen to steal across the stage and enter a small room. Soon afterward this subordinate was seen with another man crossing the stage. He had black hair, (very little showing,) and beside a black moustache, a red beard, which had every appearance of being artificial. Although immediately followed, the under officer could not track them. *They* were familiar with the intricacies of the scenery, and all that rubbish and glitter that it takes to represent a mimic world behind the scenes. When taxed with this fact the subordinate stoutly denied, and, when cross-examined, declared that he had gone out but a few minutes before through the front door. The guard who was stationed there, however, as stoutly denied that any living soul had passed. Immediate and thorough search was made, but the mysterious stranger was not found; and soon after, as we understand, the subordinate in question disappeared as mysteriously.

There can be but little doubt that JOHN WILKES BOOTH was the willing agent of Satan in this matter. A thousand incidents point to this conclusion, apart from the pronounced recognition of many prominent witnesses.

When the President arrived, he is said to have been waiting on the pavement in front of the theatre, and to have received a kind word and bow from Mr. LINCOLN, who knew him. Later, he appeared behind the scenes, and inquired if Gen. GRANT had come. It is supposed that he would have assassinated the President as he left his carriage, but was waiting for Gen. GRANT. He then went around to the front part of the theatre, and entering by the front door, lounged for a short time about the lobby, holding his hat in his left hand. The next time he was seen was when he jumped upon the stage.

Obituary.

RICHARD COBDEN.

By the British mail which arrived last night we have the unexpected and melancholy intelligence of the death of one of the truest and noblest friends of freedom that the century has produced. RICHARD COBDEN died from an attack of asthma, on Sunday, the 2d of April. From an English exchange we take the following brief notice of this great and good man's life:

Mr. COBDEN was not 61 years of age when he died; and at his years a statesman is in this country still deemed young. When the story of his life comes to be written, there are few things in biography which will be more interesting than the account of his rise from the home of a Sussex yeoman, and from the position of a boy in a London warehouse, to a place in the Senate, where he could command his audience and influence the destiny of nations. Born in 1804 at Dunford, near Midhurst, he lost his father early, and while still young, found a post in a wholesale warehouse in the city. In process of time he became a traveler for this establishment, and ultimately settled down with some friends of his own standing as partners in a cotton-printing business in Manchester. He was very fine performance quickly threw himself into local politics, and took an active part in public life. In 1834 he sought a change in travel. In that year he visited Egypt, Greece and Turkey; in the following year he went to America; and the fruit of his travels appeared in two well-known pamphlets, as well as in references through many subsequent speeches to the views which he had in these visits imbibed. In the year 1837, when he was but 33 years of age, he felt strong enough in his position to think of going into Parliament, and he offered himself, though without success, to the borough of Stockport. It was in the year which followed that he commenced that great agitation which outside the walls of Parliament until 1841, and as member for Stockport afterward, ended only in 1846 in the repeal of the Corn Law.

After the repeal of the Corn Laws, however, Mr. COBDEN distinguished himself by a succession of speeches directed against our foreign policy, by which he came to be considered as the advocate of peace at any price. We will not stop to examine how far this criticism was just; it is certain that for a time, and especially during the days of the Crimean and Chinese wars, these speeches were a great drawback to his well-won popularity.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Anxiety for News from America—Partisans of the South Abandoning the Cause—Liberal Amendments to the Address—The Suez Canal—The International Exhibition.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 28, 1865.

The situation in America continues to act as a dead weight on transactions at the Bourse. Every one is anxiously looking for the closing scenes in the long drama at Richmond. The public mind naturally runs in advance of events, and the impatience which is thus created reacts fatally on nearly all kinds of operations. Partisans of the South are abandoning the cause out of pure lassitude, and they even show dissatisfaction with a resistance which is no longer founded on a rational hope of success. The tacticians of London, who argue that LEE is only concentrating his forces for a grand stroke, do not find here many believers.

The words of peace contained in the President's inaugural and other assurances of an official character which are said to have arrived from Washington, have served to allay the excitement about Mexico, and with the natural elasticity of the French mind, everything that relates to Mexico is for the moment *couleur de rose*. The Mexican bonds are again demanded in the market, and at an advance.

The Opposition in the House of Deputies propose, among others, the two following amendments to the address: 1. "We have proclaimed from the start our sympathies for the Northern States of America. Thanks to their heroic efforts, slavery is abolished. We shall be happy to see reëstablished the powerful Republic of the United States, the natural ally of France, and we salute with joy a triumph which will have cost nothing to liberty." 2. "In Mexico we deplore more than ever the blood shed for a foreign Prince, we deplore the violation of the national sovereignty, and the future political engagements we have contracted. Conformably to the declarations of the government, we expect the recall of our troops."

These two amendments are probably too radical, and stand no chance of being accepted; but many members will vote against them who would prefer to vote for them.

Dr. GWIN is yet here, but his friends say that he is going to return soon to Mexico. Whether he obtains the protection he requires or not for his Sonora enterprise, it is evident that Mexico offers the best field at present for his talents, and it is therefore quite probable that the Ex-Senator does intend to return to that country.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of New-York, passed through here yesterday in great haste, on his way to the celebration of the opening of the Suez Canal, as a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. As the celebration takes place on the 6th of April at Alexandria, Mr. FIELD will only have just time enough to arrive at his destination, and he will thus have accomplished the quickest trip perhaps which has ever been made between New-York and an Egyptian port.

The canal, however, is not finished, and but for the report which Mr. FIELD will be able to make on its progress, there would be but little logic in his presence there on the occasion in question. The two ends of the canal, that is to say, the works required for the entry from the two seas, remain yet to be built, and it is exactly these which the English engineers declared to be the most important and impracticable part of the enterprise. There never was any doubt in any one's mind that the ditch through the level sands of Egypt could be dug from one end to the other if the money was provided to pay the workmen, nor even that water enough could be found to supply it; this, in fact, has been accomplished, and it is only to see this central ditch, with three or four feet water in it, that M. DE LESSEPS has invited delegates from all parts of the world. The ends in the two seas are yet to be built, and the practicability of their serving as entries is yet to be proven.

Great difficulty is found in the selection of a place for the International Exhibition of 1867 at Paris. The contest lies between the Champ de Mars, the vacant lots behind the Park of Monceau, and the long Avenue de Neuilly. The Champ de Mars will probably be selected, notwithstanding the opposition of the Minister of War, who says the army cannot get along without its great parade-ground. A good many people think that they could get along just as well without both army and parade-ground, and at least that the god Mars ought to give way to the god of Peace.

The papers have published that Capt. BONAPARTE, formerly of Baltimore, has lately been transferred from the Foreign Legion into the Imperial Guard, and permitted to call himself BONAPARTE, without the affix of PATTERSON. But this is a mistake; it is CASIMIR BONAPARTE, a citizen of Rome, who has been thus transferred into the Guard. Capt. BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, has been for a long time in the Guard, as a Captain of cavalry, and is inscribed on the register as Capt. BONAPARTE.

The Emperor's "Life of Cæsar" has sent already one man to prison, for a criticism which was only a concealed attack upon his Majesty; but, in general, the book has not provoked as much criticism as was anticipated. The number of works on JULIUS CÆSAR which have also been published at this moment, and which hope to be brought into notice by the reflected light of the greater work, is incredible, and thus we are having a perfect surfeit of JULIUS CÆSAR.

MALAKOFF.

The Federal Appointments for Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 16.

President LINCOLN, on Friday evening, directed commissions to be issued to the following persons to fill the Federal offices in Baltimore City:

Collector of the Port of Baltimore—Hon. Edwin H. Webster, of Harford County, and member of Congress.
Naval Officer—Samuel M. Evans, of Baltimore City.
Postmaster—Gen. Andrew E. Denison, of Baltimore City.
Surveyor of the Port—Edington Fulton, of Baltimore City.
Naval Agent—Dr. Thomas King Carroll, of Dorchester County.
United States Marshal—James M. Clayton.
United States District Attorney—W. J. Jones, of Cecil County.
Appraiser-General—Robert M. Proud, of Baltimore City.
Appraiser—Anderson, of Washington County.
Appraiser—Thomas Smith, of Frederick County.

The selection of the above named officers is said to have been one of the last official acts of the lamented President.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—BARNEY MCDONALD, the young man who was shot by GEORGE MCJIMSEY, in Jersey City, on Wednesday last, died of his wounds on Saturday night. Deceased served three years in the Fifth New-Jersey Regiment, and was for some time a prisoner in Andersonville. Coroner FARLEE commenced an investigation, and after taking the evidence of several witnesses, the case was adjourned until to-day.

FUNERAL OF COL. JANEWAY.—The funeral of the late Col. HUGH H. JANEWAY, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, who was killed in the engagement at Jettersville, took place at the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. INGLIS and Rev. Dr. SCUDDER. Gen. DIX's staff were present as the pall bearers. The remains were taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

A GOOD PASSAGE.—The fine steamship *Lafayette* arrived yesterday, from Havre, with dates to the 5th inst., making the voyage in less than twelve days, a very fine performance.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Settlement of the Affair with Portugal.

The Officer who Fired upon Our Vessels Removed.

The Pirate Shenandoah Still at Melbourne.

The *Lafayette*, from Havre, April 6, and the *City of Baltimore*, from Queenstown, April 6, arrived yesterday. Most of the news had been received by former arrivals. We add the following:

LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, April 6.

Madrid papers state that the Portuguese Government has acceded to the American Minister's demand for the removal of the commander of Fort Belin, for firing on the frigate *Niagara* after the Federal commander had signaled him that he understood his summons.

The pirate *Shenandoah* was still at Melbourne on Feb. 23. *Capt. Waddell threatens to report to Richmond the conduct of the Australian authorities in refusing to furnish his vessel with supplies.*

The lock-out in the iron trade has ended.

A Calcutta dispatch of the 1st inst. states that the Budget proposes an export duty of 3 per cent. upon all wool, tea and coffee, and 2 per cent. on hides, sugar, silk and fur.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Per City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales. The market is dull, with little inquiry, and prices are weak.

The Manchester market is flat.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

PRODUCE—The market is steady.

LONDON, Thursday, April 6.

Consols closed at 90⅜@⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 61; Erie Railroad, 34@35; United States 5-20s, 58.

THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Meetings of the People—Orders from the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops—Doings of Public Bodies.

NEW YORK CITY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BURIAL CEREMONIES.

As yet the details of the great demonstration on on Wednesday next are unknown. Whatever they may be, the vast population of this city will see to it that, with all fitting regard to the solemnity of the occasion, they are carried into effect. At no period in the nation's history have our people so unanimously testified, by outward act, their feelings of rejoicing or despondency. The city is literally draped in mourning; our streets are filled with sobered people, upon whose clothing are tied the insignia of grief; the stores, hotels, residences, and resorts of the inhabitants, are decked in trappings of funeral hue, and truly it may be said, the people go about sorrowing, and refuse to be comforted.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock, the committee of citizens who had in charge the celebration of our victories, and to whose hands have been intrusted the formal demonstrations of the mercantile community in regard to the nation's bereavement, met at Collector DRAPER's room at the Custom House.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Messrs. Samuel Sloan, P. M. Wetmore, F. E. Howe, R. L. Stuart, C. H. Marshal, L. E. Winchester, Henry M. Taber, Jonathan Sturgis, Col. Alex. Hamilton, R. H. McCurdy, Peter Cooper, and others were present. In the absence of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, Gen. WETMORE nominated Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN as President *pro tem.* Mr. SLOAN introduced the subject before them by a brief comment on the momentous event which had changed the duties of the committee from the preparations of rejoicing to those of mourning, and then requested the gentlemen of the committee to report progress.

Mr. STURGIS stated that, in accordance with a suggestion from Gov. FENTON, all the bells ... throughout the State would be tolled at the funeral hour.

Mr. STUART remarked that the Governor's suggestion referred to Thursday, and as the funeral was to take place on Wednesday, he hoped the proper alteration might be made.

The chairman explained that a telegraphic message had been sent to the Governor, as follows, and, in all probability, it would secure the desired change:

MESSAGE TO GOV. FENTON.

It is respectfully suggested to His Excellency the Governor that the religious services of humiliation and prayer appointed for Thursday might be united with the funeral solemnities of Wednesday, to be observed throughout the country, and that a proclamation substituting that day should be issued, with a recommendation that all the bells throughout the Union be tolled at the hour of the obsequies.

Moses Taylor, James Brown, Charles H. Russell, Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Pierpont, Samuel Sloan, Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge, John J. Astor, Hamilton Fish, Denning Duer, William M. Evarts.

DELEGATES TO THE FUNERAL.

The chairman announced the name of the thirteen gentlemen who are to attend the funeral of the late President at Washington, as follows: Messrs. Moses Taylor, James Brown, Chas. H. Russell, Moses H. Grinnell, Edwards Pierrepont, Samuel Sloan, Peter Cooper, Wm. E. Dodge, John J. Astor, Hamilton Fish, Daniel Duer and Wm. M. Evarts. These gentlemen and several others of the committee will take the eight o'clock train this morning for Washington, reaching the capital in time to attend the obsequies.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

At the desire of a great many of the leading merchants, a prominent member of the committee has drawn up a letter to President JOHNSON, which, signed by a large number of our best known and most respected merchants, will be presented to Mr. JOHNSON immediately after the funeral ceremonies. Representing the principal houses of the metropolis, begins by alluding to the deep interest which the mercantile and financial community of this city have in the permanence and stability of the government. Then, after a graceful and sympathetic allusion to Mr. LINCOLN, and the security felt by all classes under his Administration, it pledges the hearty support and cordial cooperation of this class of men to the new President and the incoming Administration. It states that in the wisdom, the experience, the ability, and the judgment of the President they have every confidence, and unhesitatingly they pledge him all the assistance in their power.

This timely document, assuring and comforting in its tone and matter, cannot fail to be of service to the President, convincing him as it will by its friendly phrasing of the good will and sympathy of a very important and widely influential body of citizens.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, it was resolved that the community be respectfully requested to abstain from all business of whatever nature on the day of the funeral; that all the bells in the city be tolled; that all buildings be appropriately draped; and that every practicable token of respect be paid to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

Maj.-Gen. PECK, who in the absence of Gen. DIX, commands the Department of the East, announced by letter his desire of cooperating with the committee in such demonstrations as they may make.

Col. ALEX. HAMILTON, of Gen. SANDFORD's staff, announced that the General had ordered half-hour guns to be fired during the day of demonstration.

After some informal discussion as to the probable route over which the remains will be taken, the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The students of the New-York University held a meeting yesterday morning in the small chapel of the Institution. Mr. BENEDICT, of the Senior Class was elected chairman, and Mr. KEYSER, of the Junior Class, Secretary. Mr. MORGAN, of the Senior Class, after some appropriate remarks indicative of the deep feeling of the students for the heart-rending decease of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, moved a committee be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. A committee was also appointed to procure suitable badges of mourning for the students. A communication was received from the Faculty granting a suspension of collegiate exercises until Friday next. Some of the students made feeling allusions to the national calamity, and at their conclusion the meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In view of the dreadful calamity depriving our beloved land of her cherished Chief Magistrate, We, the Students of the New-York University, devoutly recognizing the hand of God, bow in sorrow, yet in hope before this inscrutable dispensation, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we have lost a pattern man, true, just, wise, clement and patriotic.

Resolved, That in his administration of national affairs, we recognize a spirit of the loftiest integrity of the most devoted patriotism, and the noblest self-sacrifice.

Resolved, That though dead, he yet lives, enshrined in the heart of the nation by deeds which have opened a new era in the world's history.

Resolved, That the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, who has borne and still bears so important and conspicuous a relation to our national life, awakens our deepest sorrow and indignation.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty support and confidence to the constitutional successor of the late President, believing that in him we possess an able, trusty and loyal champion of liberty and free government.

Resolved, That as a small testimonial of the deep and unspeakable calamity of our President's decease, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

BISHOP POTTER TO THE PEOPLE.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-York:

DEAR BRETHREN: The authorities at Washington have announced that the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States will take place in that city, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday of this week, and they have expressed the hope that each Christian congregation in the country will assemble at that hour in its place of worship, and unite in services of an appropriate character. In this suggestion I most heartily concur, as I am sure you will. I do therefore most affectionately recommend to the clergy and congregations of this diocese to appear before God in their holy places, on Wednesday, the 19th, at noon, and while the last offices are being performed over the mortal remains of their late venerated Chief Magistrate, to bow down in humble recognition of the Almighty hand; to adore His Majesty, to revere His justice, to magnify His mercies, to implore Him to sanctify to us His dealings with us as a people, and at the same time to testify respect for the memory of the wise, upright, and benignant ruler who has been so mysteriously removed from this mortal scene. The following order of services is hereby appointed for the occasion:

1. The Lesser Litany—"O Christ hear us," &c. and including the Prayer—"We humbly beseech thee," &c.
2. The Anthem, in the Burial Office—"Lord let me know my end," &c.
3. The Lesson—1st Corinthians, xv: 20.
4. A Hymn.
5. The Prayer for the Nation in Affliction, as recently set forth.
6. The prayer, "In time of war and tumult."
7. The two prayers at the end of the burial service.
8. "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c.

Again commending you, very dear brethren, to the Divine protection and blessing, I remain, most affectionately, your brother in Christ,

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Easter Monday, April 17, 1865.

BISHOP COXE'S ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY.

To the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese of Western New-York:

REVEREND BRETHREN: The death of the President of the United States by the hand of an assassin is a calamity which it needs no words to impress on the heart of the nation. The crime is not regicide, but it is parricide. That such an unnatural sin should have been committed against the Divine Majesty, and against the Ruler of a free people, is cause for profound humiliation not less than for unfeigned sorrow.

In obedience to the new order of His Excellency, the Governor, the service for the 20th inst. is changed follows:

Instead of the *Venite* shall be used, (Psalm 51st,) the *Miserere*. The First Lesson, followed by the *Benedicite*, shall be Deuteronomy xxxii to verse 42, and the Second Lesson, St. Matthew xi, from verse 15. The Litany shall be said entire.

Other appropriate devotions from the Prayer-book may be used at the discretion of the minister, and also those for the nation and rulers, as set forth by my reverend predecessor.

On Wednesday, the day of the President's funeral, the burial service may be read at 12 o'clock, omitting the Committal.

The Lord be with you, and with all our afflicted countrymen. Your affectionate Bishop,

A. CLEVELAND COXE.

NEW-YORK, Easter Monday, April 17, 1865.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICES TO BE HELD ON THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.

The Most Reverend Archbishop MCCLOSKEY has caused the following notification to be sent to the clergy of his diocese:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 393 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

As the funeral obsequies of the late lamented President of the United States will take place in Washington City, on Wednesday next, 19th inst., the Most Reverend Archbishop directs that, in sympathy with the national sorrow, the various churches of the city and diocese be open, on that day, for public service, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and that, at the several masses, the collect *Pro quacumque tribulatione*, be recited in addition to the usual collects of the day. It is, likewise, recommended that, at the end of mass, the Psalm *Miserere*, should be read or chanted, supplicating God's mercy for ourselves and all the people. By order of our Most Reverend Archbishop.

JAS. MCNEIRNY, Secretary.

ACTION OF THE STATE MILITIA.

The following orders were promulgated yesterday, by direction of Major-Gen. SANDFORD, Commanding the First Division of the New-York State National Guard:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—In pursuance of orders from general headquarters, issued upon the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the assassination of the President of the United States, the commandants of the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-second Regiments of this division will severally fire a gun every half hour, from sunrise to sunset, to-morrow, the 18th inst., the Fourth Regiment at Union-square, commencing at 5:30 o'clock A. M.; the Seventh Regiment at the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues, commencing at 5:10 o'clock A. M.; the Eighth Regiment at Washington-square, commencing at 5:20 o'clock A. M.; the Twenty-second Regiment in front of the City Hall, commencing at 5:15 o'clock A. M.

Each of them will continue to fire at intervals of half an hour, throughout the day.

Commandants of the above regiments will make requisition, upon the Commissary-General for the necessary ammunition.

The division will hold itself in readiness for a general funeral parade on some day to be hereafter announced.

The Brigadier-Generals will promulgate this order.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

British residents are requested to meet at the Astor House, at 11 o'clock to-day, to express their sympathy with the affliction that has befallen the nation by the assassination of the President.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this society will be held at the Maison Dorée at 8 o'clock this evening, to express the sentiments of its members on the event which has bereaved the nation of its President.

MEETING OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Union General Committee held a meeting last evening at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, JAMES KELLEY, Esq., in the chair. On motion of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, which reported the following:

Whereas, This, the Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York, have heard with profound awe and grief, of the death of the great and good Chief Magistrate of the nation, in the height of his renown, in the midst of his beneficent career and counsels for the public good, in the full enjoyment of the assumed triumph of the constitution and the complete overthrow of the great rebellion, established already in the eyes of all his countrymen, and soon to be recognized by all foreign Powers, as the most powerful and most fortunate ruler of the world, fallen, in this full and serene dignity and glory, a sudden victim to the hate and vengeance of that dark, malignant foe with which the nation has so desperately struggled for its own life, in expressing, as words may feebly do, our sentiments at this calamity, and at this time,

Resolved, That in submission to the Providence of Almighty God, by which he has smitten this nation, with this sore affliction, we acknowledge the goodness that gave and preserved to us through manifold perils, a ruler whose calm and temperate judgment, mild and benignant temper, patient and generous forbearance, joined with his inflexible sense of justice and intrepid devotion to duty, have carried our beloved country through a more terrible conflict with conspiracy and rebellion than any government has ever before encountered and subdued.

Resolved, That in the life and public career of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and in this fit and admirable example of what in a free and equal society is open to the efforts and hopes of every citizen, we find new cause for deeper and more constant love of country, for higher and firmer confidence in the social and political institutions bequeathed to us by heroic ancestors, amplified and confirmed by the wisdom and virtue of succeeding generations, and saved and renewed to us to-day by the noble stand and strenuous toils of the war now closing in triumph.

Resolved, That in the intense, absorbing and personal grief that fills every heart at this bereavement we find the just tribute to the character, the services, the virtue of the beloved President, and the heaviest and sharpest condemnation of the immeasurable guilt which compassed his death. In the agony of this great cry in the land, it is, indeed, as if "there was not a house in which there was not one dead."

Resolved, That in the circumstances of his life and in the manner of his death, nothing is wanting to the completeness of his historic fame or the fullness of his country's affection and gratitude. What WASHINGTON and his generation established for us—Liberty, Independence, Union—LINCOLN has preserved; what WASHINGTON and his generation faltered at, LINCOLN has accomplished, and the oppressed are free, but not without his life—a sacrifice for so vast a benefit to us and to the world.

Resolved, That our country, united by its great perils, by its great triumph, by its great affliction, not unmindful of the past, yet ever hopeful of the future, rests with confidence upon the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON for the sure defence of the government and the condign punishment of the treason which, from the first gun fired at Sumter to the murder of the President, has been one spirit and motive.

A committee of ten was appointed to represent the organization at the obsequies of Mr. LINCOLN in Washington.

BROOKLYN.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held a meeting last evening and adopted resolutions in respect to the memory of the late President LINCOLN, and also appointed a committee of six, in addition to the President of the Board, to proceed to Washington and offer the condolence of the city to the national authorities.

In speaking of the resolutions, Alderman FISHER, of the Nineteenth Ward, said: "During the past four years and more, what violent revulsions of feeling; what new and unprecedented emotions have not the American people experienced. From the time when State governments attempted to annul the lawfully expressed will of the nation, through the fearful events which have since followed each other in rapid succession—the first parricidal attack upon Sumter, the bloody scenes in the streets of Baltimore, the marshaling of armies, the countless sanguinary battles by land, river and sea, the alternations of victory and defeat, the gloom and despondency, and the dark days of discouragement—the manifestations in foreign countries of cold indifference to our fate, if not of ill-concealed exultation at our possible destruction—the recent glorious successes of our arms, the sweet anticipations of coming peace, down to the attempted assassination at one fell swoop [of] 'the Heart, the Head, and the Arm of the country'—what chord of the popular heart is there that has not been touched, nay, that has not vibrated to its utmost tension, and now that this last, greatest, [illegible] grief has come upon us, who shall express the emotions of our souls? Not more sudden or complete was the blow that paralyzed the brain of our martyr President, than was the startled amazement, the sad suspense that has seized on every heart. It is not that an indulgent father, an affectionate husband, a noble citizen, a faithful friend, has been suddenly snatched from his career of usefulness, and not even that the reins of government has been constitutionally transferred from the hands of one who has been tried, into the hands of another not yet so tried. No! not these alone! but the American people have to realize that there are those so base as to be willing to inaugurate assassination of their highest officer, government and choice servants, in order to the accomplishment of their ends, or in revenge for their defeat, first in the field of political antagonism, and afterward in the field of open and comparatively honorable warfare. The deadly aim of this murderer was not pointed at ABRAHAM LINCOLN alone. He was your representative and mine. He was the embodiment of the nation's personality, and when he fell

'Then you and I, and all of us fell down,
And bloody treason flourished over us.'

Of the loss which the nation has sustained, no man may now speak. In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence this affliction will be reconciled to some permanent and lasting good. To our finite understanding it is inexpressibly heartrending. To us it would seem that he has been taken from us too soon for his country, though not too soon for himself. If he does not die too soon who dies in the performance of duty, honored and trusted and beloved by his countrymen, then might ABRAHAM LINCOLN well sleep his last sleep, calmly and peacefully, with the smile of goodness fitly indicating that benign face, reflected from the sunshine of his tender, sympathizing, affectionate, all-comprehending love. He has sealed the cause for which he labored and prayed with his own blood. He, the Chieftain of the host to whom his humblest soldier was an object, has joined that patriot band of martyrs whose long procession constitutes a roll of imperishable honor. For the miserable assassin there is little to be said. He cannot have long to live. If he shall be taken, he will soon stand before his Maker, there to render his account. Society owes so much to its own safety. Beyond that, he may safely be left to his God, 'Vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord.' But how vain, how futile, how miserably short of its apparent design, this dastardly act must prove, the short time that has elapsed has already sufficiently disclosed. The Government is not less strong than it was, but stronger—stronger in its own nerve and resolution—stronger in the fiendish despair of its enemies—stronger in the confidence and love of the nation—stronger in the sympathy of the civilized world. Generous, kind, noble and loving, patriotic and skillful, was ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Thank God, the existence and perpetuity of this republic depends upon the life of no one man. It is rooted deep down in the hearts of the American people. Its sure foundation is in our innate reverence for the obligation of law. An event which in other countries and at other times would have shaken society to its foundation, and would have been the precursor of usurpations, civil wars and bloodshed, is here but the occasion of peaceful constitutional, unrestricted transfer of legitimate authority. We will not, then, despair of the republic. The loyal, law-abiding hearts of American citizens will best show their respect for the great departed by holding up the hands of his successor. That he is patriotic none can deny. Was he not faithful among the faithless found? Nor can we reasonably question the ability of one who had steadily risen, before the breaking out of this war, from the poverty of County Almshouse, through the offices of Alderman, Mayor, member of the Legislature, State Senator, member of Congress, Governor and United States Senator, in the same State and party which claimed ANDREW JACKSON as their own. What he has said and done thus far both strengthens our confidence and hope, and especially his noble words in assuming office: 'The duties are mine. I will perform them, trusting in God.' Let us also trust in God, Who holds the nations in His own holy keeping, that he will bring us safely through our trials and establish us on a surer and safer foundation than heretofore."

The resolutions offered were unanimously adopted and the Board adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN COURTS.

The courts adjourned yesterday until after the funeral ceremonies of President LINCOLN. Appropriate addresses were made by Judge BARNARD, Gen. CROOKE and other members of the Bench and Bar.

THE BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT.

The offices connected with the City Government were closed yesterday, and will remain closed until after the funeral of President LINCOLN.

THE EMBLEMS OF MOURNING.

The City Hall was draped in the emblems of mourning yesterday, as was also the new Court-house. Nearly every house in Brooklyn shows some evidence of the great grief of the people.

THE MEETING AT THE ACADEMY.

A meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn War Fund Committee was held at the Academy of Music last night. There was a large audience present. Very few who came last could even get a sight of the stage. The interior was appropriately decorated with the emblems of mourning by the janitor, Mr. EDWARD WEIR. Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. SPEAR, Hon. J. HUMPHREY, Hon. L. BIRDSEYE, Rev. Dr. VINTON and others. Some fellow in the gallery raised an alarm of fire during the early part of the proceedings, and a number of the audience rushed out in great alarm. Several ladies fainted, but no person was injured.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THREATENING DEMONSTRATIONS.

Considerable feeling has been manifested the past day or two among certain passionate men in this district, and, in some instances, it has taken the shape of vengeance. Men occupying prominent positions in the community, and who have been, heretofore, known as violent anti-Administration men, have been threatened so openly with mob violence that many have appealed to the police for protection. Dr. WM. B. HURD, residing at No. 77 Fourth-st., E.D., yesterday claimed, through his friends, the protection of Capt. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, his house having been threatened by a mob. When the captain called upon Dr. HURD he was informed by that gentleman, that no word or thought of his could give offence to any, and that his sorrow for the horrible crime committed was as sincere and intense as that of any man in the community. Dr. HURD further stated that, although he was opposed, politically, to the members of the national government, his admiration for the personal character and recent magnanimous actions of the late President was hearty and profound. The police are fully prepared to repress all outbursts of passion and vengeance.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Several influential gentlemen met last evening in the lecture room of Dr. PORTER's Church, in Fourth-street, to consider what action should be taken on the occasion of the late President's funeral. The arrangements concluded upon will be made known to-morrow.

Amendments of the Constitution.

This important subject is ably discussed in a new work by Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER. This patriotic jurisconsult exhibits great research, caution and learning. He desires to make our constitution perfect and sound as a rock of adamant. He cites numerous facts from foreign histories to illustrate his conclusions, without wearying the reader, for conciseness is the literary charm of this work. Dr. LIEBER has prepared a series of proposed amendments of the constitution, which he submits to "the consideration of the American people." They certainly deserve the earnest consideration of every right-minded citizen. The work is issued by the Loyal Publication Society.

Singular Suicide in the Ramble at Central Park.

On Friday last JOHN MCKINNEY, keeper of the cottage in the Ramble at Central Park, discovered the body of an unknown man lying in a secluded spot at the south side of the Ramble, at a short distance from the waterfall. The body was conveyed to the Arsenal building by Policeman JOHN RUSSELL, where an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN. From the evidence it appears that a single-barreled pistol, which had been discharged, was found near the corpse, and beside which was a flageolet, under which was a note-book, containing a letter and a fragment of a letter, both written in French. Dr. ROBINSON examined the body and found a lacerated wound in the head covering nearly the whole of the temporal bone on the right side, nearly all of the bone driven in. The wound was evidently produced by a bullet and not by a fall. There was fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and from the condition of the in-

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street,
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.
[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
MARCH 2, 1865.
This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association: therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

(COPY.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, ... do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:
Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.
Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.
JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINSLOW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Seventh Ward National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Seventh Ward National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of April, 1865.
[Seal.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1862," 5-20s, maturing on the 1st of May, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time previous to the 27th inst.
Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 29th inst. after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange place, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of importance to the company. By order of the directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased by McILVAINE & WALDEN, No. 19 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold bearing interest.
Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.
Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD,
BANKERS, NO. 74 WALL-ST.,
Dealers in government securities of all kinds. American and foreign gold and silver coin, uncurrent banknotes, bought and sold at best rates. Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

ST. MARKS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This company continues to insure on as favorable terms as any other Company. The capital and surplus being well secured on bond and mortgage and public stocks.
JOHN M. FERRIER, President.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

COAL AT COST.
CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.
Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.
Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.
Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.
The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 51 Nassau-st., New-York,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40, 1881 BONDS bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
AGENTS FOR
THE HIGHLY POPULAR
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country free of expense, and on hand
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stocks negotiated at private sale or the Board of Brokers.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN

FRANCIS T. WALKER & BRO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 19 WALL-ST.

BANK OF AMERICA.
The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will ... [illegible]
W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at this office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

LEONARD KIRBY,	D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
WILLIAM B. SKIDMORE,	JOHN CASTREE,
AARON RUTHERFORD,	HENRY ELSWORTH,
THOMAS PATON,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	WILSON G. HUNT,
WM. A. FOWLER,	DANIEL DREW,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	JAMES C. GULICK,
THOMAS REED,	O. W. BIRD,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	GARDNER G. YVELIN,
WALTER W. PRICE,	SAMUEL T. KNAPP,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	HARVEY WEED,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	JOHN ROMER,
B. THROCKMORTON,	EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,
ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,	THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS,
SAMUEL HANNA,	JOHN KEYSER,
MOSES W. FISH,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
JOHN HUSTACE,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
AARON CLAFLIN,	EFFINGHAM COOK,
CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,	EZRA WHEELER,
FRED. LACEY,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
THOMAS T. BUCKLEY,	M. B. CARPENTER,
J. W. G. CLEMENTS,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
WASHING'N L. COOPER,	HALSEY V. KNAPP,
GEO. W. ELDER,	JOHN J. MORRIS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
A. A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the said company, No. 61 John-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the third day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon; that the object of said meeting is to take such proceedings as are required by law to diminish the capital stock of said company; and that the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the said capital stock is the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars.
Dated at the City of New-York, April 6, 1865, and signed by a majority of the trustees of said company.
(Signed,) F. H. JUDD, WM. G. ANGELL, WM. L. LEE, J. J. EAGLETON, HIRAM B. CROSBY, EDWIN G. ANGELL, JOHN WINSLOW, Trustees.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.
THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x15 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office, in Bordentown, on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Sec'y of Camden & Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

RIDDLESBURG COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 524 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, at 12 M., to authorize an issue of bonds by said company. By order of the Trustees.
A. SMEDBERG, Secretary.

No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.
THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Arizona Mining Company, called for WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, will be adjourned to FRIDAY, April 21, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
J. S. RANDOL, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 8, 1865.
TEMPORARY LOANS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office in sums not less than $1,000, for which REVENUE BONDS will be issued, payable in 6 to 9 months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, April 25, at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand sts. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVING unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Enabling Act of this State.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PETROLEUM.

SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000,
SHARES $5 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL, 6,000 SHARES.
President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer.................CHARLES GOULD, 58 Wall-st.
Ten wells are now going down on the company's property, in the richest portion of the famous Sugar Creek Valley. There is room for 500 more.
The trustees will refrain from lengthy advertisement of the prospects of the SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY. THE STOCK IS NOT WATERED. The projectors depend for their profits solely on a RISE IN ITS MARKET PRICE.
But a few thousand shares will be sold, and these on the only honest basis, VIZ., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.
The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.
PROSPECTUSES AND MAPS CAN BE OBTAINED, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS EFFECTED, BY APPLICATION TO CHARLES G. JUDSON, NO. 84 CHAMBERS-ST.; CHARLES GOULD, NO. 58 WALL-ST.; J. L. EVERITT, BROADWAY BANK, OR TO EITHER OF THE TRUSTEES.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL ARE OPEN, FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, AT THE OFFICE OF E. C. STEDMAN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 27 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.......................................$1,800,000
Divided into 300,000 Shares; Par value, $6.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS. AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
President..........J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President.....R. H. WISHART, New York.
Treasurer..........H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem..R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Wells now producing oil. Several new wells (nearly completed) boring with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 20 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River (opposite Horse Creek,) Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.
Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

OFFICE OF THE SAGE RUN AND OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO., (In Office of Francis T. Walker & Bro.,) 49 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Monday, April 17, 1865.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SAGE RUN AND OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO. will be held at their office, No. 49 William-st., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.
The following Dividends have been declared payable April 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865.
BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Tenth Dividend..................Three Dollars per Share.
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
Seventh Dividend..........................Four Per Cent.
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Third Dividend...................One and a half per Cent.
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Third Dividend.............................Three per Cent.
[illegible]
First Dividend.............................Three per Cent.
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY.
First Dividend.............................Three per Cent.
Transfer books closed from April 22, to 30.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., (free of government tax,) on their capital stock, payable on and after April 20, to stockholders of record on the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from April 15 to the 20th, inclusive.
CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 25th day of April next, and until the 25th day of May, at the Continental Bank, New-York. After which said Dividend will be payable at the company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Directors. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN and one half (7½) per cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.
The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INS. CO., No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable, free of government tax, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from 10th to 15th inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of government tax, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE in the City of Washington.
In consequence of the ill health of the proprietor, a well established and profitable wine, liquor and family grocery, wholesale and retail, business is now offered for sale, together with the lease of the premises, about five years to run.
The stock consists of a very choice and well selected assortment of the above articles, and will be sold in whole or in part.
Apply for further information by letter to JAMES WILSON, Box No. 331 Washington Post-office, D. C.

TO MEN OF CAPITAL.—THE PATENT right for sale of a self-feeding, portable or bench DRILL. Working models can be seen at Mr. JOHNSON'S, No. 350 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $30,000, TO INvest in a well established paper business. Address Box No. 2,246 Post-office.

TO COMB-MAKERS.—A SHELL COMB BUSIness for sale, by FR. MOMPER, No. 39 Greene-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION MAKE a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the destruction of pain in tooth-drawing. The gas is made fresh every day. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.—I HAVE REduced the price of bone dust to $40 per ton. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 303 East 53d-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,075,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
ASSETS, $1,315,570 15.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest at once.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't. R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.
ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.
Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY.
Soldiers in the field who have not been paid their State Bounty can have the same by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Brokers, No. 243 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers speedily settled; also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased.
L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 2 Park-place.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—Splendid velvet, medallion, parlor, tapestry and ingrain carpets, pier glasses with cornices and bases, lace curtains, paintings, rosewood piano, Louis XIV style, round corners and pearl keys, mahogany piano and stool, marble-top tables, bureau and washstand, sewing machine, gas stove, bedsteads, window shades, oilcloths, plated tea set, urn, castor and cake basket, feather beds, mattresses, with other and kitchen furniture, at No. 276 Madison-st.

A BARGAIN IN WARRANTED PARLOR, Library, Dressing and Chamber Suites; also Pickhad's celebrated Parlor-Bed. No. 167 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in the English and American styles; [illegible] pastry cooking; has no objection to go into the country; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113½ 7th-av.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an educated widow lady who understands all the duties of a good housekeeper and willing to work; highest references given; city or country. Address Mrs. C. F., Box No. 150, for three days, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and pastry baker; will go to the country with a family; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls—one to do general housework for a small family, the other as chambermaid or waitress; good city reference, if required. Call at No. 86 Laight-st., on the top floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid; would have no objection to go into the country; good city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; no objection to assist in the washing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call at No. 183 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young woman, with good reference; can do all kinds of good family sewing, shirt-making, &c.; only moderate wages wanted. Call at No. 103 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as child's nurse, or to do light chamber work and act as waitress in a small family; is willing and obliging; best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 176 Orchard-st., near Stanton, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 94 East 21st-st., Grammercy-park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, has the best of city reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, A SITUAtion; understands French and English cooking; has six years' reference; has no objection to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months. Call for two days at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen in the furniture-store, No. 85 6th-av.

WANTED—TO GO OUT A FEW DAYS IN THE week, to do family sewing; can repair neatly, and understands dressmaking; has good reference. Apply at No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse or chambermaid and assist in the washing, with city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO worked in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children, assist in chamberwork, and be useful; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family, or as chambermaid and fine washer; does up linens in style; wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCELLENT cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; best of city reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st.; ring the middle bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 128 East 23d-st.

GIRLS, IF YOU WANT THE BEST SITUations for any branch of housework you like, in first-class families, hotels, or boarding-houses, with good wages and comfortable homes, call immediately at the Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING, hemming, tucking and braiding done on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, an operator to go out by the day or week, also a plain sewer; instructions given on the machine if required. S. W. corner of 7th-av. and 55th-st.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and [illegible] Northern servants, can be obtained at the "Freedmen's Bureau," No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. Entrance, Joralemon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, one as seamstress and assist with chamberwork; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; is a very neat sewer; five years' city reference from her last place; the other as chambermaid and waitress; three years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 110 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress in private family; is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of taking any capacity in a private house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 West 18th-st., first floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do general housework in a small family; is a first rate cook, washer and ironer; has a little girl 10 years old, who is very smart at waiting on the door or table when not at school; wages no object; a good home with the little girl preferred. Call at No. 175 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, in an institution or private family, by a lady who has thorough practical experience in the above situations, and is strictly conscientious and industrious; the most satisfactory reference given. Call or address F. L., No. 59 Carrol-st., South Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S OR PROFESsed cook's place, by a woman who is entirely competent to do all kinds of French cooking and can serve dinners in the best style for parties; is capable of taking entire charge, having lived in the best families for years. Can be seen this week at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothes; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and all kinds of sewing; city reference. Can be seen at No. 356 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days. None but good families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; would be willing to assist with the coarse washing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months; can give the best of city reference, if required. Call at No. 99 4th-st., front room, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastries, soups, jellies, and has the best city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference can be given; is to be seen at her last place, from the hours of from 10 to 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at No. 16 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats and pastry; is a good baker; willing to assist in the washing; city reference. Call at 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as plain cook, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or general work in a small family; city and country reference. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, as seamstress or nurse to a grown child; understands dress-making and fine sewing; has good city references. Apply for two days at No. 958 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent laundress; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTEStant servants, separate or together; city or country; one is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, the other for upstairs work and to be generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 77 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women, one as professed laundress, and the other as chambermaid and plain sewing; best of city reference; they would like to go to Newport. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY'S WASHing, or a few gentlemen's washing, by a first-rate laundress, with most respectable reference as to honesty and capability. Address D. D., No. 187 East 23d-st., second floor, back room, near 1st-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND companion, or valet to an invalid, by a sober, experienced English servant, speaks French; or as steward of a yacht; is well qualified and highly recommended. Address B. WALKER, No. 93 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as childrens' maid; would do chamberwork, or has no objection to do ladies' fine washing; is a good plain sewer. Apply for two days at No. 625 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; can fit and cut children's dresses, and wait on a lady or grown up children; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 9 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a young woman who is capable of taking charge of an infant; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to city or country; good city references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, FOR THE CITY OR country, for a large number of competent servants of all nations, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, ladies' maids, males, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; has the very best of city reference. Call at No. 330 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chambermaid; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 15 years of age, to do light chamberwork and to mind children; good city reference. Call at No. 32 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 138 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or sewing; best of city reference given. Call at No. 258 East 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as child's nurse, or to do light chamberwork; good city references. Call at No. 65 East 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT GIRL, with good city reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a private family. Call at No. 61 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; can be recommended from her last situation, where she has lived 7 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 789 6th-av., near 45th-st., over the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business, and can give undoubted reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of a child and do sewing; best city recommendation. Call for two days at No. 85 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the washing; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 11 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who understands her business in all its branches; has best of city reference. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN THE POsition of lady's maid; is a competent hair-dresser, neat sewer and would assist grown children; best of city reference. Call at 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; repairing neatly done at her residence. Apply at No. 163 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has first-class city reference. Can be seen at No. 146 3d-av., front house, third floor.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; would go to the country; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; washing and ironing. Call at No. 81 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO FIND a situation as children's governess for an unusually capable person. To parents wishing to travel, and desirous of leaving their children in charge of a careful and trusty person, who has had long experience in the care and education of children, the most unexceptionable reference can be given. Address W. F., Box No. 3,499 Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE A situation to go out to do family sewing by the week. Call or address Miss H., No. 590 Broome-st., corner Hudson.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN ENGLISH man and his wife, any distance in the country, without any incumbrance; he as coachman and useful man; understands the management and care of horses, cattle, &c.; his wife to act in the capacity of cook, chambermaid or general servant; have excellent testimonials as to character and competency, and are a most respectable couple. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man without children; can give the best of reference; none but those in want of a first-class man need apply. Can be seen for two days at P. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to COACHMAN will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant man; understands his business perfectly; has no objections to the country, and can furnish good reference for the last five years. Can be seen for two days at the private stable No. 12 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man, lately from the old country, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Address No. 64 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISHman, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business and can produce good city references; no objection to the country. Apply for J. J., No. 145 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man of long experience; has good city references; understands the business thoroughly in all its different branches. Address F. T., Box No. 188 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has good city references for several years; would have no objection to the country. Address H., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable man; can give the best of city references for honesty, sobriety, and capabilities; can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 913 Broadway, in the druggist's store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman in a private family; no objection to city or country; the best of references can be given; no objection to assist in the garden if required. Address T. D., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; will be found willing and obliging, and can give the best of references. Call at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for P. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store; is willing and able to work; knows the city well; willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of reference if required. Address J. B. P., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who can give the best of city references from his last employer; is a good groom and careful driver. Apply at T. Madden's, saddler, at No. 556 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., this day.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, a situation as gardener or coachman, or to drive a truck or cart, or as porter in a store; has best of reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 206 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man, age 30, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by the highest family in town; has no objection to go in the country. Address T. D. Box, No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging man, to be generally useful; is a good hand over horses, a careful driver and groom, and a good plain gardener. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; is a good groom and a careful driver; is sober and industrious, and not afraid to work. Address C. W., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver; has the best of reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who has the best of city recommendations. Apply to Mr. P. TRAINOR, No. 744 Broadway, for D. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, understands the care and management of horses; best of reference from last place. Address J. L., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has good city references; has no objection to the country. Address H. D., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; has best references. Address T. L., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as teamster for some firm, in New-York or Brooklyn; is a good driver. Address H., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; the advertiser is married, without [illegible] for two days, at the private stable, No. 2 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; best city reference. Can be seen at Wood & Brothers, No. 665 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has good reference; country preferred. Address M. F., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS WAITer in a private family; one who understands his business and can give the best city reference. Call at No. 256 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman and groom; can produce the best of reference. Address H. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a lawyer's office, where he can study law and make himself generally useful. Address F. C., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or coachman and gardener; good city and country reference; country preferred. Address M. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, and is willing to take care of a small vegetable garden; has good reference. Address A. W., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, who is a good groom and careful driver, and can bring good city reference from his last employer. Address T. D., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman; willing to assist in garden; the best of reference. Address a note, for two days, to J. B. P., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN city or country; good references. Call at No. 241 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; UNderstands taking care of horses and carriages. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and assist in garden; good city reference given. Address M. D., Box 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH. APPLY AT HARTSHORN'S, corner 10th-st. and 4th-av.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS YOUNG MAN DEsires to make an engagement to take charge of a store on commission, or salary. Will go wherever business may require; satisfactory references given. Address C. W. DICKERSON, Rockaway, New-Jersey.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WISH SITUATIONS: the man as gardener or take care of horses; his wife to do housework; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 509 3d-av., up stairs, front room.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MAN and wife, without children, wish the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best of reference given. Apply at No. 290 East 9th-st., first floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT WHO CAN PROCURE new or old work for a new machine shop just going into operation, and having every facility for doing general work; to such a person a liberal commission will be given. Address, with real name, MACHINE COMPANY, Herald Office.

WANTED—TWO MAIDSERVANTS IN A SMALL family; to go a short distance in the country; one as cook and to assist in the washing, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, and also to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 19 East 37th-st., to-day and to-morrow, before 1 o'clock.

A GARDENER WANTED AT ONCE, TO take charge of graperies, green-houses, vegetable garden, &c., &c.; must be Scotch, English or German, and a single man, thoroughly skilled in his profession, and of undoubted character; first-class place and good wages. Address, with full name and references, Box No. 3,012 New-York Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID, WHO is a good seamstress and understands hair-dressing perfectly. Any having good recommendations may apply at the New-York Hotel, Room No. 85, on Tuesday morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A vegetable garden, who understands the care and management of horses. Apply, with references, between 9:41 A. M. and 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., to HENRY W. SMITH, No. 9 South-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, ONE who can give respectable references as to character, capability, &c., may hear of a good and permanent situation, by calling at No. 35 University-place, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; good reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, GERMAN PREFERred, to go in the country. Apply at No. 33 Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,432	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA ... SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA ... SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA ... SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN ... SATURDAY, May 6.
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $[illegible]—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
EUROPE ... (Afloat) ... 900-horse power
FRANCE ... (Afloat) ... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ... (Afloat) ... 1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ... WEDNESDAY ... April 26.
WASHINGTON ... WEDNESDAY ... May 24.
LAFAYETTE ... WEDNESDAY ... June 21.
First Cabin, (including table wine) ... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY ... April 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... April 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... May 6
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5, BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.
Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
DEPARTURES.
April 22—OCEAN QUEEN—Weir. (Connecting at Panama with *Sacramento*.)
May 1—ARIEL—Jones. (Connecting at Panama with *Golden City*.)
May 16—COSTA RICA—Tinklepaugh. (Connecting at Panama with *Constitution*.)
For further information apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR ... Nelson ... Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR ... Bell ... Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR ... Knapp ... Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR ... Nelson ... Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR ... Bell ... Saturday, May 27.
GUIDING STAR ... Knapp ... Saturday, June 3.
RISING STAR ... (Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The MORNING STAR is 2,015 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,016 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR 2,716 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, R. Adams, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on April 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. Blanchard, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M. Her passenger accommodations are unsurpassed. Passage $75. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, April 29.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA
FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, James Anderson, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 3d of May. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—No. 202 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible] near Lexington-av.—Funeral services will be [illegible] in this church on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Albert E. Kittredge.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d st.—There will be services appropriate to our national bereavement in [illegible] church on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock. The sermon by Rev. Dr. McClintock.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF THE President the Lectures by the Rev. John Brash in West 44th-st. N. P. Church is postponed till WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3d of May, 1865, at ½ to 8 o'clock.

SPRING-ST. CHURCH.—RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be held in this church on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 [illegible]

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—Under Government protection against Indians. First-class coaches, carrying passengers and U. S. mail, start every morning from Atchison, Kansas, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, daily for Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, Cal., connecting at Salt Lake with coaches for Bannock and Virginia City, Montana, Boise City, Idaho and Walla-Walla, and The Dalles, Oregon.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 10, the above steamer will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) for Bayley's Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M., until the 1st of May next. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

HARLEM RIVER.—PLEASANT AND CHEAP excursion to High Bridge. The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER will resume her usual trips on Harlem River THIS DAY, leaving 3d-av. and 130th-st. for McComb's Dam, High Bridge and Kingsbridge, connecting to and from New-York with 3d-av. cars and New-York and Harlem steamboats. Time-tables on board or at the office in Harlem. D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. April 1, 1865.
The firm of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. is this day dissolved, Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE retiring from business.
C. F. LIVERMORE, HENRY CLEWS, WM. B. BEND, GEO. H. BEND, THEO. S. FOWLER.
The business of the late firm of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. will be continued by the remaining partners under the style of HENRY CLEWS & CO.
HENRY CLEWS, WM. B. BEND, GEO. H. BEND, THEO. S. FOWLER.

I, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, DO HEREBY certify that my place of abode is at Yonkers, Westchester County, in the State of New-York; that I, together with EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, lately conducted the business of merchants in the City and State of New-York, under the firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., and that I alone now continue the said business under the same firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Dated New-York, March 21, 1865.
WM. T. COLEMAN, By GEO. PLATT, his attorney in fact.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—On this twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared GEORGE PLATT, known to me to be the same person by whom the foregoing certificate is subscribed, as attorney for and in the name of WM. T. COLEMAN, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as the act of the said WM. T. COLEMAN.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public for the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO., is this day dissolved.
C. H. MARSHALL, CHARLES LAMSON, C. H. MARSHALL, Jr. April 8, 1865.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the shipping and commission business, under the name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO.
CHARLES LAMSON, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr. April 8, 1865.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the name and title of ST. JOHN & ORMSBY, for the purpose of carrying on the machinists' business at the corner of Franklin and Center sts.
C. ST. JOHN, E. S. ORMSBY. New-York, April 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE was dissolved on the 6th inst. The banking and stock petroleum business will be carried on by E. R. McILVAINE and CHARLES C. WALDEN, at No. 11 Broad-st., under the firm of McILVAINE & WALDEN.
E. R. McILVAINE, C. C. WALDEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEO. SIMONSON & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
GEO. SIMONSON, HENRY LOVERIDGE. April 18, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. D. TOWS, R. P. H. DURKEE.

PERSONAL.

TO TOURISTS.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A situation as nurse and guide to some gentleman who intends traveling in Europe. He has been 30 years in this country, 12 of which was passed as steward in the United States Navy, and the other 18 as nurse to some of the best families in the city. He speaks four different languages fluently—English, French, Spanish and Italian—and is perfectly competent to fill the above place. Can furnish the best of references from officers in the United States Navy, and from some of the most influential gentlemen in the city. For further particulars, call on or address Messrs. CRONEY & LENT, No. 103 Broadway.

GERALDINE.—DID YOU RECEIVE MY LETTER? [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
5,000 BALES UPLAND COTTON will be sold, UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT, ON FRIDAY, April 28, 1865, At 1 o'clock P. M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready on the 26th inst. at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom-House.

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.
NAVY ORDNANCE YARD, WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.
On May 2, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., there will be sold in this yard at auction to the highest bidder:
17 (seventeen) old navy cannon, weighing about 21 cwt. each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense and within ten days after the sale.
This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of charcoal iron.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Commander U. S. Navy, and Inspector of Ordnance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Four hundred and forty lots and 1,000 feet of water-front, situated in South Brooklyn, to be sold on TUESDAY, April 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by J. COLE, auctioneer.
The water right extends to Gowanus and New-York Bays. By this sale an excellent opportunity is now offered for making permanent investments and securing splendid building sites.
For maps and full particulars inquire of HENRY C. MURPHY, Jr., No. 11 Court-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 209 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of order of sale to me directed by Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, APRIL 25, AT NOON, On board thereof, THE PRIZE STEAMER RUBY, Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at No. 99 East 27th-st., between Lexington and Third-avs., all the handsome furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Elegantly carved rosewood parlor suite in maroon plush, marble-top center tables, fine French plate pier mirrors, walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, book-cases, lounges, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, damask and lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, kitchen utensils, &c.
Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
a part of which was imported from Paris and the balance made to order by HERTER & ROUX.
ELEGANT MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, WILTON, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.:
DRAWING ROOM.
Elegantly carved solid rosewood parlor suite in maroon plush; reception chairs, richly carved rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; elegant French plate mantel mirrors, Turkish easy chairs, richly carved rosewood escretoire, elegant satin damask and lace curtains, fine rosewood boudoir piano-forte, elegant medallion Wilton carpet.
DINING-ROOM.
Elegantly carved walnut library book-cases, richly carved walnut sofa, dining and easy chairs, fine solid walnut extension table, French plate mantel mirror in rich walnut frame, very rich reps curtains, elegantly decorated French china, heavy cut glass-ware, rich tapestry Brussels carpets.
BED-CHAMBERS.
Elegantly carved walnut French bedsteads, (one of which is arranged to form at will two settees with cushions and pillows, a "la Paris,") richly carved walnut armoires a glace marble-top dressing bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, fine walnut bedroom suite in blue cloth, easy chairs, couches, centre and fancy tables, elegant pompadours complete, fine lace curtains, patent spring beds, palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mosquito canopies, window shades and curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.
STAIRS AND HALL WAYS.
Elegantly carved walnut hall table, sofa tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, stair-rods, curtains and shades, mats, &c.
ALSO,
all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, &c., throughout the house, together with the kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence.
The house will be open for inspection by permit on Saturday, 22d inst., which, with catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible], a very large and desirable stock of first-class furniture [illegible] rooms, &c., being a fine chance for parties wishing good furniture. Goods boxed for shipping on the premises.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at No. 53 King-st., near Varick, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of mahogany suites in hair cloth, pier glasses, black walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mantel ornaments, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND STABLE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
42D-ST.—The substantially-built first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, with two-story brick stable attached, situated on the south side of 42d-st., 125 feet east of Broadway. The house is 25 by 60 feet, with extension of 16 by 10 feet; has all the modern improvements and conveniences, hardwood doors on first floor, hall to second story and dining-room wainscoted, and is in every respect a first-class residence.
The stable attached is two stories high, built of brick, has four stalls, and all the necessary conveniences, with a right of way out to 41st-st.
Possession can be had immediately.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEE.—Elegant household furniture, rich velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, rich satin and lace window curtains, rosewood piano-forte, &c., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 208 6th-av., all the elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in the house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in rich satin brocatel, carved rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, carved rosewood hall furniture, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, rich satin brocatel and lace window curtains, rosewood and mahogany secretary bookcases, rosewood and mahogany extension tables, carved oak marble-top buffet, superbly finished chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rich velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, &c. Also, kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Jacob Durree, deceased, the following described leasehold property, viz.:
Southeast corner of Broome and Tompkins sts.; southwest corner of Broome and East sts.; Nos. 160, 162, 164 Monroe-st.; Nos. 190, 192, 194, 196 Henry-st.; Nos. 577, 579, 581, 583 Water-st.; Nos. 282, 293, 294, 295 South-st.; southeast corner of 1st-av. and 19th-st. For further particulars apply to Messrs. CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Counsellors-at-law, No. 25 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WATER-ST. STORES AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
WATER-ST.—The two stores and dwellings on the north side of Water-st., between James and Roosevelt sts., Nos. 334 and 342. No. 334 is a four-story brick front building, with three-story brick extension; lot 19 by 67 feet. No. 342 is a four-story brick building; lot 25 by 63 feet.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN GLASSWARE.—By ROBERT HAYDOCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his store, No. 101 Liberty-st.:
100 packages French glass, 150 casks best Boston glass, 600 packages American glass, 100 bbls. best kerosene chimnies. Also, an invoice of fine cut goblets, champagne and wines, loose.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOT AND BUILDING NO. 67 COLUMBIA-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKENS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
COLUMBIA-ST.—The lot and building on the westerly side of Columbia-st., near Rivington-st., and known as No. 67. Lot 25x100.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE, No. 8 Pine-st., will give personal attention, as heretofore, to sales of household furniture at residences of families declining housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ A. M., at No. 420 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., a general assortment of Household Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping.

FURNITURE SALES OF DWELLINGS.—E. T. WELLS, Auctioneer, No. 73 Murray-st., will give his personal attention to sales of private residences of persons relinquishing housekeeping, on very liberal terms.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HIDES AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at 6th-st. wharf, the following articles, more or less:
3,562 Salted Beef Hides.
219 Dry Beef Hides.
14 Dry Calf Skins.
420 Sheep Pelts.
24,714 pounds of Tallow (Beef.)
588¾ gallons Neats-foot Oil.
2,643 pounds of Tallow Scraps
4,350 pairs of Horns.
2,000 assorted Empty Barrels.
Terms cash, in government funds.
G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c., THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 163 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, collection of rare paintings, costly parlor ornaments, china, cut glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at No. 99 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., all the handsome furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Elegantly carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush, marble-top center tables, fine French plate pier mirrors, walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, book-cases, lounges, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, damask and lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, kitchen utensils, &c.
Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c.
THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 163 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture; collection of rare paintings, costly parlor ornaments, china, cut glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 212 Dean-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn—Mahogany parlor suites, centre tables, four crimson rep curtains, two book-cases, marble top bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, extension table, chairs, china, glassware, kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, plants, heater, &c.
SAME DAY.
At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 61 Fort Greene-place, between De Kalb and Fulton avs.
Mahogany, walnut and painted marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, beds, china, plated-ware, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.
SAME DAY.
At 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 60 Fort Greene-place, between De Kalb and Fulton avs.
Handsome rosewood double parlor suites, in blue and gold brocatel, medallion carpets, book-case, mahogany chamber furniture, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 West 35th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and made to order by Borch & Hutchings, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in green plush, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. round table, crimson figured India satin, silk-lined window curtains and cornices, lace window curtains, chairs in crimson and gold satin brocatel, carved black walnut hall-stand and hall chairs, mahogany bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, rosewood suite in crimson and green figured brocatel, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, with slab and brackets; turkey red window curtains, black walnut amour a glace, rosewood marble-top library table, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, husk do., black walnut extension dining table, do. sideboard. Also, an oak bedroom suite and a gent's black walnut desk. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, in which this sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 St. Mark's-place:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame pier mirrors, crimson figured damask window curtains, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood 6½ octave piano, made by Chambers; rosewood suite in figured lasting, mahogany extension tables, marble clock, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled bedroom suites, feather beds, pillows, hair mattresses, husk mattresses, plated ware, china, crockery and glassware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

SUPREME COURT SALE—HOUSE AND LOT.—The two-story brick-front store and dwelling with lot adjoining the Bowery, in the rear, known as No. 220 Elizabeth-st., between Prince and Houston sts., will be sold on FRIDAY, April 21, 1865, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of J. KELLY, Esq., Sheriff.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, APRIL 18, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 210 East 18th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, parlor, bedroom and basement furniture, piano stool and [illegible]

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, Edward and Henry Mollenhauer, Louis Schreiber, Emil and Fred Brandeis, W. R. Bassford, Theo. Moelling, and every good musician in the United States. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail, to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

NEW MUSIC—"IN MEMORIAM," A FUNERAL march composed on the death of Abraham Lincoln, very solemn and impressive; music by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, the popular author. Price 35 cents, mailed free. Will be issued Wednesday, the 19th. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—AT $300, $325 AND $375, which I guarantee cannot be bought less than $100 to $500 elsewhere. Guarantees unlimited. Old ones taken in exchange. S. J. CHAMBERS, 730 Broadway.

CARD.—TO PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS.—You are invited to call on or address CHAMBERS & GABLER, who have removed to their new Piano Factory, No. 14 6th-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, at No. 726 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNY'S.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SUPERIOR BAY CARRIAGE horses, 6 years old, closely matched, 16 hands high. To be seen at Philip Cleary's stable, in 19th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. For further particulars, inquire of C. W. WADSWORTH, No. 1 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, 16½ HANDS high; is well broke in; has been used as a lady's saddle-horse; is sound, kind and gentle in harness. Apply at the Park-av. Livery-stable, No. 433 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

HORSE FOR COUPE.—FOR SALE, A VERY handsome bay horse, 16½ hands high, 7 years old; warranted perfectly sound and gentle, the property of a gentleman going abroad. Can be seen for a few days at J. J. FLEET'S stable No. 64 Lafayette-place. Price $500.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, NEARLY new; Lawrence's make. Price $300, with cover. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. D., Principal, RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.
"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*
"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*
Circular and testimonials sent on application. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY, OFFICE NO. 30 COOPER INSTITUTE.
A few more pupils will be received during this week only for the last half of the second term, beginning MONDAY, April 24, 1865.
Subscription THREE DOLLARS for balance of the term.
There are vacancies for instruction on PIANO, VIOLIN and in VOCAL MUSIC, and to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, founded 1855, is a reliable Educational bureau
For all who seek well qualified teachers;
For aiding teachers to find suitable positions;
For giving parents circulars of good schools;
For negotiating sales and rentals of school properties.
All teachers should have the Application Form. Send for specimen of American Educational Monthly. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 430 Grand, near Broadway.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The semi-annual session of this Institute will open April 17. Superior advantages offered. Number of boarders limited to thirty. A few vacancies to fill.
The Principal can be seen at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., between the hours of 12 and 1½ P. M.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. O. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX SEMINARY, Essex, Conn.—A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to converse with him relative to school matters, who will leave or send his address in care of the above firm.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars, or call on the principal during April, at No. 134 West 38th-st., New-York.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New London, Conn.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils in classics, mathematics or English branches; best of city reference given. Mr. BIXBY'S address is No. 84 9th-st.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $50 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 48th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., INSTITUTE.—A Classical, Commercial, and Military School, for boys of all ages. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer term will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

[illegible] O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NOS. 1 West 26th-st. and 1,149 Broadway, with primary department and gymnasium for misses and masters.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 4th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EDUCATED IN France, and familiar with the language and literature of that country, who is considered a first-class musician, and has a singularly easy and successful method of imparting instruction, and is, besides, an accomplished artist in water-colors, would like to give lessons during the Summer months in exchange for her board. The highest city references given. Address, for one week, J. L. H., Box No. 235 Sing Sing, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER desires a situation in a school, family or as traveling companion; a graduate of the Normal School, Albany, N. Y., and a successful teacher of music and French, together with oil painting, drawing and Latin; the highest references given. Address Box No. 107 Post-office, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in the care of children, desires a situation in a pleasant family; would assist in their sewing, and also give them instruction in music and English branches if desired. Address W. B., Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG lady, a situation as governess or teacher of music. Address CLARE, Box No. 191, Providence, R. I.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, April 26, 1865, at eleven o'clock A. M.—
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For curb, gutter and flagging Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For setting and resetting curb and gutter in Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.
For flagging Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For filling sunken lots in Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, April 15, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person and the date of offering, will be received at this office until [illegible] o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 27, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Paving with cobble stones, [illegible] [illegible] Sixtieth-street, from Avenue A to East River; Avenue C, from [illegible] [illegible] Blank forms of proposals, with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, W. W. GRAYSON, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1865.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, [illegible]
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the national bereavement in the death of President Lincoln, and the consequent [illegible] [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, Flute, Fife or Cornet.—New, and [illegible] [illegible] FREDERICK BLUME, No. [illegible] Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. ALBAN'S BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
A Bazaar for the benefit of the building fund of St. Alban's Church, of this city, will be held at Irving Hall, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ and continuing daily during the week, from 12 M. until 11 P. M. Mendelssohn's "Sons of Prayer" will be sung by amateurs on the opening night. Promenade concerts will be given every evening by Grafulla and Helmsmuller's Bands, alternately. Tattoo each night by Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps. Tickets for single admission 50 cents each. To be had at the door.
Season tickets, price $2 each, alone will admit on the opening night, and may be obtained from the following named members of the [illegible] Committee:
Mrs. E. S. Constant, [illegible]
Mrs. L. W. Gorham, No. 154 East 34th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 31 [illegible]
Mrs. Albert Gallatin, No. 31 East 23d-st.
Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, No. 41 East 23d-st.
Mrs. John Aburtus, No. 14 East 35th-st.
Miss M. Lockwood, No. 120 East 33d-st.
Mr. William S. Constant, No. 286 Pearl-st.
Mr. T. Bailey Myers, Spingler House.
Mr. E. P. Rogers, No. 15 5th-av.
Mr. Loman R. Allen, No. 123 Front-st.
Mr. Lewis W. Gorham, No. 11 Coenties-slip.
Mr. Emlen T. Littell, No. 111 Broadway.
Mr. Wm. D. Morgan, No. 70 South-st.
Mr. Benj. Stephens, Jr., No. 67 Wall-st.
Mr. Francis A. Stout, No. 42 Exchange-place.
Mr. Abraham Mills, Jr., No. 78 Broad-st.
Mr. George Bliss, Jr., No. 16 William-st.
Mr. Arthur Pell, No. 15 William-st.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Return from Boston, and REOPENING of the regular season.
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, at 8 P. M.
DEBUT OF MLLES. ELENORE AND SOLANGES.
L'HOMME N'EST PAS PARFAIT.
Etude des moeurs populaires, by Thiboust.
LE SERMENT DE HORACE, comedy in one act.
LA NIAISE DE ST. FLOUR, vaudeville, by Bayard.
Theatre office, (reserved seats,) No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

CINDERELLA REHEARSAL.
Those who take part will please meet at the New-York Academy of Music on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. None others will be admitted.

NOTICE.—THE ASSOCIATE MANAGERS OF the city, in view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and to evince a proper respect for the memory of our late President, have unanimously resolved to close their several places of amusement until further orders. W. WHEATLEY, President.

POSTPONED—THE CONCERT TO BE GIVEN by the children of the Sunday School of St. Ann's Church, at Irving Hall, is postponed from this evening to FRIDAY EVENING, May 5. E. M. MARTIN.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, for the present stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms as low as cure no pay; which should enlist public confidence.
Until further notice, can be seen or addressed at St. Nicholas Hotel. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. [illegible] Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. [illegible] WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED. [illegible]

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON, [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE [illegible] Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, [illegible]

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL [illegible]

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES. [illegible]

[illegible]

FORT SUMTER.

Restoration of the Stars and Stripes.

Solemn and Impressive Ceremonies.

Gen. Anderson Hoists the Old Sumter Flag Over the Ruins of the Fort.

IT IS SALUTED BY HUNDREDS OF GUNS.

Affecting Speech by General Anderson.

Eloquent and Impressive Address by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

A Voice from the North to the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, April 14.
Via BALTIMORE, Monday, April 17, 1865.

Four years ago, April 12, 1861, our national ensign, floating in its pride and power over the battlements of Fort Sumter, was assailed and trailed in surrender. The events of that occasion have become historically world wide, and need not be rehearsed. To-day the identical flag that was lowered in humiliation, was raised with appropriate ceremonies. The glorious news of the capitulation of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia made the occasion doubly interesting. The reception of the news of LEE's surrender, which was received last evening, occasioned the liveliest demonstration. At the theatre, where the glorious victory was announced, the audience was wild with enthusiasm. Dense crowds filled the spacious parlors of the Charleston Hotel and gave vent to the widest latitude of jubilancy over the great event. President LINCOLN, GRANT, and the old flag, were each cheered lustily. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Gen. WASHBURNE, each made brief and stirring addresses, and national airs were alternately played by the Fourteenth Maine and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment Bands. Revelry and congratulations were kept up until a late hour, the joy extending into many households which had received information of the glorious news.

The great event of to-day attracted large numbers of visitors to Charleston. Since yesterday thousands from the North have been arriving, filling the hotels to repletion. The steamer *Oceanus*, from New-York, brought a large delegation of Rev. Mr. BEECHER's Church. The weather was exceedingly propitious, a gentle breeze prevailing from the east.

At an early hour the note of preparation was sounded, salvos of artillery were fired, and every vessel in the harbor put on its gayest attire. The naval fleet excited the liveliest admiration, every gunboat and monitor being dressed with a profusion of bunting. The national ensign floated from all the principal fortifications, with the exception of Sumter, where was shortly to take place a scene never to be forgotten.

The whole forenoon was occupied in transporting the immense number of visitors to Sumter, which was entered on the northeast side by a flight of wooden steps, leading to the demolished parapet, facing Charleston, which portion of the fort is the best preserved externally, the remainder is but a mass of debris composed of concrete, brick and sand, in which was imbedded tons of iron missiles thrown during the terrible conflict that treason ever held at this point, bolts which, although they destroyed and pulverized, added strength to formidable walls. Thousands of gabions, filled with sand, are found inside. The bomb-proofs constructed by the enemy remain in a good state of preservation in spite of the pounding they received.

It was not until noon that the last landing was completed. Standing on the crumbled and demolished parapet, overlooking the dense crowd assembled in the parade ground, and viewing the fleet of gunboats and monitors and steamers lying but a short distance off, dressed in their brilliant regalia, the scene was beyond the touch of the painter's pencil. In the centre of the parade-ground was the stand from which Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the orator of the day, was to deliver his address. It was a slightly elevated platform, inclosed with boughs of myrtle, standing underneath a temple of liberty, festooned and entwined with bunting and wreaths of flowers.

When the distinguished gentlemen who were to occupy the platform entered the parade-ground, they were received with jubilant demonstrations, but none were received with such loud cheers as Mr. BEECHER. It was a fitting welcome to the great champion of the rights of man. Among those on the stand representing the navy were Admiral Dahlgren and Capt. Bradford, Paymaster Walmouth, Engineer Dawley, Judge-Advocate Cowley, and Lieut. Commander Mathews, of his Staff; Commodore Rowan. There were over 200 naval officers present. The army was represented by Gens. Gillmore, Anderson, Dix, Washburne, Doubleday, Delafield, Grover, Hatch, Saxton and Molineaux, most of whom had their respective staffs with them. Also, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, Prof. Davis, of West Point Academy; Adjt.-Gen. Townsend and Col. Gurney, commanding the post.

Among notable citizens were Senator Wilson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Samuel Harper and Ex-Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Lieut.-Gov. Anderson, of Ohio; Justice Swaine, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judges Strong and Thompson, and Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania; George Thompson, of England, and other distinguished gentlemen; Dr. [illegible] Stickey, the eminent Free Mason, and who has never swerved from his fealty to the Government during the thrilling hours of rebellion, was also present with [illegible] wife and children of [illegible] wife and two daughters; the [illegible] of Gen. DIX were at [illegible] Anderson, and the daughter [illegible] the stand.

It is estimated that at least 3,000 people were present, one-sixth being [illegible]. There were also large detachments of white and colored troops, marines and sailors serving as guards of honor. Massachusetts was represented by [illegible] Colored, whose gallant and noble [illegible] Fifty-fourth [illegible] lies in a heroes grave on the shores of Morris Island.

The ceremonies of the occasion commenced with the singing of a song and chorus entitled "Victory at last," which was received with rapturous applause; then followed the reading of a portion of Scripture by the venerable Chaplain HARRIS, of U. S. Army, who made the prayer at the raising of the flag when Major ANDERSON removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, December 27, 1860, followed by a fervent and impressive prayer by the same gentlemen, during which the utmost silence was observed. Rev. Dr. STORRS, Jr., of New-York, then read the 126th, 47th, 98th and part of 20th Psalms. The last in the reading of which he was joined by the assembly. Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND then, in clear voice, read Maj. ANDERSON's dispatch dated steamship *Baltic*, off Sandy Hook, April 18, 1861, announcing the fall of Fort Sumter.

Preparations were now made for hoisting the flag, which was no sooner brought forth to view than there was aroused a burst of joy. A few minutes and everything was in readiness. Stepping forward, Gen. ANDERSON, on whom devolved the pleasurable duty of restoring to its original place on the fort the identical flag which, after an honorable and gallant defence, he was compelled to lower to the insurgents, made the following remarks:

SPEECH OF GEN. ANDERSON.

I am here, my friends, and fellow citizens, and brother soldiers, to perform an act of duty which is dear to my heart, and which all of you present appreciate and feel. Did I listen to the promptings of my own heart, I would not attempt to speak; but I have been desired by the Secretary of War to make a few remarks. By the considerate appointment of the honored Secretary of War to fulfill the cherished wish of my heart through four long years of bloody war—to restore to its proper place this very flag which floated here during peace before the first act of this cruel rebellion—I thank God I have lived to see this day, (applause,) to be here to perform this perhaps the last act of duty to my country in this life. My heart is filled with gratitude to Almighty God for the signal blessings which he has given us—blessings beyond number. May all the world proclaim glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will toward men.

At the conclusion of his remarks he seized the halyards, and with a firm and steady pull ran aloft the old flag. No sooner had it caught the breeze than there was one tumultuous shout. It was an inspiring moment, grand and sublime, never to be experienced again. Our flag was there, its crimson folds tattered, but not dishonored, regenerated and baptized anew in the fires of Liberty. Gen. ANDERSON could hardly restrain his emotions. Tears of joy filled the eyes of nearly every one present.

When the flag reached its height it was saluted with 100 guns from Sumter, and with a national salute from Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan Island, Fort Putnam on Morris Island and Fort Johnson on James Island, places conspicuous in the inauguration of the rebellion and eminently appropriate for them to take a part not less prominent in the national rejoicing over the restoration of national authority. National airs were also played by the band, which was followed by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, with an effect that was thrilling.

Previous to the raising of the flag, the steamer *Planter*, Capt. ROBERT SMALL, which, it will be remembered, run the rebel gauntlet in 1862, came to the fort loaded down with between 2,000 and 3,000 of the emancipated race, of all ages and sizes. Their appearance was warmly welcomed. Capt. SMALL was subsequently introduced to many distinguished gentlemen, to whom he narrated his interesting adventure with lively satisfaction.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. BEECHER said: On this solemn and joyful day we again lift to the breeze our father's flag, now again the banner of the United States, with the fervent prayer that God would crown it with honor, protect it from treason, and send it down to our children with all the blessings of civilization, liberty and religion. Terrible in battle may it be glorious in peace. Happily no bird or beast of prey has been inscribed upon it. The stars that redeem the night from darkness, and the beams of red light that beautify the morning, have been unfolded. As long as the sun endures, or the stars, may it wave over a nation neither enslaved nor enslaving. [Great applause.] Once, and but once, has treason dishonored it. In that insane hour when the guiltiest and bloodiest rebellion of time hurled their fires upon the fort, you, Sir, [turning to Gen. ANDERSON,] and a small heroic band stood within these now crumbled walls and did gallant and just battle for the honor and defence of the nation's banner. [Applause.] On that cope of fire this glorious flag still peacefully waved to the breeze above your head, unconscious of harm as the stars and skies above it. Once it was shot down; a gallant hand, in whose care this day it has been, plucked it from the ground and reared it again, cast down, but not destroyed. After a vain resistance, with trembling hand and sad heart, you withdrew it from its height, closed its wings and bore it far away, sternly to sleep amid the tumults of rebellion and the thunders of battle. The first act of war had begun. The long night of four years had set in. While the giddy traitors whirled in a maze of exhilaration, dim horrors were already advancing, that were ere long to fill the land with blood. To-day you are returned again; we devoutly join with you in thanksgiving to Almighty God that he has spared your honored life, and vouchsafed you the honors of this day. The heavens over you are the same; these are the same shores. Morning comes and evening as they did. All else how changed! What grim batteries crowd the burdened shores! What scenes have filled this air and disturbed these waters! These shattered heaps of shapeless stones are all that is left of Fort Sumter. Desolation broods in yonder sad city. Solemn retribution hath avenged our dishonored banner. You have come back with honor who departed hence four years ago, leaving the air sultry with fanaticism. The surging crowds that rolled up their frenzied shouts as the flag came down are dead, or scattered, or silent, and their habitations are desolate. Ruin sits in the cradle of treason, rebellion has perished, but there flies the same flag that was insulted. [Great and prolonged applause.] With starry eyes it looks all over this bay for that banner that supplanted it and sees it not. [Applause.] You that then for the day were humbled, are here again to triumph once and forever. [Applause.] In the storms of that assault this glorious ensign was often struck, but it is a memorable fact not one of its stars was torn out by shot or shell. [Applause.] It was a prophecy. It said, not one State shall be struck from this nation by treason. [Applause.] The fulfillment is at hand. Lifted to the air to-day it proclaims, after four years of war, not a State is blotted out. [Applause.] Hail to the flag of our fathers and our flag; glory to the banner that has gone through four years, black with tempests of war, to pilot the nation back to peace without dismemberment; and glory be to God who, above all hosts and banners, hath ordained victory and shall ordain peace. [Applause.] Wherefore have we come hither pilgrims from distant places? Are we come to exult that Northern hands are stronger than Southern? No! but to rejoice that the hands of those who defend a just and beneficent government are mightier than the hands that assaulted it. [Loud applause.] Do we exult over fallen cities? We exult that a nation has not fallen. [Applause.] We sorrow with the sorrowful, we sympathize with the desolate, we look upon this shattered fort and yonder dilapidated city with sad eyes, grieved that men should have committed such treason, and glad that God had set such a mark upon treason, that all ages shall dread and abhor it. [Applause.] We exult, not for a passion gratified, but for a sentiment victorious; not for temper, but for conscience; not, as we devoutly believe, that our will is done, but that God's will hath been done. We should be unworthy of that liberty intrusted to our care, if, on such a day as this, we sullied our hearts by feelings of aimless vengeance, and equally unworthy if we did not devoutly thank Him who hath said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," that he hath put a mark upon arrogant rebellion ineffaceable while time lasts. Since this flag went down, on that dark day, who shall tell the mighty woes that have made this land a spectacle to angels and men! The soil has drank blood and is glutted; millions mourn for millions slain, or, envying the dead, pray for oblivion; towns and villages have been razed; fruitful fields have turned back to wilderness. It came to pass as the prophet said, the sun was turned to darkness and the moon to blood. The course of law was ended, the sword sat Chief Magistrate in half the nation, industry was paralyzed, morals corrupted, the public weal invaded by rapine and anarchy, and whole States were ravaged by avenging armies. The world was amazed and the earth reeled. When the flag sunk here, it was as if political night had come, and all beasts of prey had come forth to devour. That long night is ended, and for this returning day we have come from afar to rejoice and give thanks. No more war, no more accursed secession, no more slavery that spawned them both. [Great applause.] Let no man misread the meaning of this unfolding flag. It says, government hath returned hither; it proclaims, in the name of vindicated government, peace and protection to loyalty, humiliation and pains to traitors. This is the flag of sovereignty. The nation, not the States, is sovereign restored to authority. This flag commands not supplicates. There may be pardon, but no concession. [Great applause.] There may be amnesty and oblivion, but no honied compromises. [Applause.] The nation to-day has peace for the peaceful, and war for the turbulent. [Applause.] The only condition of submission is to submit. There is the constitution, there are the laws, there is the government. They rise up like mountains of strength that shall not be moved. They are the conditions of peace. One nation under one government, without slavery has been ordained and shall stand. There can be peace on no other basis. On this basis reconstruction is easy, and needs neither architect nor engineer. Without this basis no engineer or architect shall ever reconstruct these rebellious States. We do not want your cities nor your fields, we do not envy you your prolific soil, nor heavens full of perpetual Summer. Let agriculture revel here, let manufactures make every stream musical; build fleets in every port; surprise the arts of peace with genius second only to that of Athens, and we shall be glad in your gladness and rich in your wealth. All that we ask is unswerving loyalty and universal liberty. [Applause.] and that in the name of this high sovereignty of the United States of America we demand, and that, with the blessing of Almighty God, we will have. [Great applause.] We raise our father's banner, that it may bring back better blessings than those of old, that it may cast out the devil of discord; that it may restore lawful government and a prosperity purer and more enduring than that which it protected before; that it may win parted friends from their alienation; that it may inspire hope and inaugurate universal liberty; that it may say to the sword, return to thy sheath, and to the plow and sickle, go forth; that it may heal all jealousies, unite all policies, inspire a new national life, compact our strength, purify our principles, ennoble our national ambitions, and make this people great and strong; not for aggression and quarrelsomeness, but for the peace of the world, giving to us the glorious prerogative of leading all nations to juster laws, to more humane policies, to sincere friendship, to rational instituted civil liberty, and to universal Christian brotherhood. Reverently, piously, in hopeful patriotism, we spread this banner on the sky, as of old the bow was planted on the cloud, and with solemn fervor beseech God to look upon it and make it the memorial of an everlasting covenant, and decree that never again on this fair land shall a deluge of blood prevail. [Applause.] Why need any eye turn from this spectacle? Are there not associations which, overleaping the recent past, carry us back to times when over North and South the flag was honored alike by all? In all our colonial days we were one in the long revolutionary struggle, and in the scores of prosperous years succeeding. When the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, aroused the colonies, it was GADSDEN, of South Carolina, that cried with prescient enthusiasm, "We stand on the broad common ground of those natural rights that we all feel and know as men. There ought to be no New-England man, no New-Yorker known on this continent, but all of us," said he, "Americans." That was the voice of South Carolina. That shall be the voice of South Carolina. Faint is the echo; but it is coming; we now hear it sighing sadly through the pines, but it shall yet break upon the shore—No North, no West, no South, but one United States of America. [Applause.] There is scarcely a man born in the South who has lifted his hand against this banner but had a father who would have died for it. Is memory dead? Is there no historic pride? Has a fatal fury struck blindness or hate into eyes that used to look kindly toward each other, that read the same Bible, that hung over the same historic pages of our national glory; that studied the same constitution? Let this uplifting bring back all of the past that was good, but leave in darkness all that was bad. It was never before so wholly unspotted, so clear of all wrong, so purely and simply the sign of justice and liberty. Did I say that we brought back the same banner that you bore away, noble and heroic Sir? It is not the same—it is more and better than it was. The land is free from slavery since that banner fell. When God would prepare Moses for emancipation, he overthrew his first steps, and drove him for forty years to brood in the wilderness. When our flag came down, four years it lay brooding in darkness; it cried to the Lord, wherefore am I deposed? Then arose before it a vision of its sin. It had strengthened the strong and forgotten the weak. It proclaimed liberty, but trod upon slaves. In that seclusion it dedicated itself to liberty. Behold, to-day it fulfills its vows. When it went down, four millions of people had not a flag; to-day it rises, and four million people cry out, behold our flag! Hark, they murmur, it is the Gospel to the poor, it heals our broken hearts, it preaches deliverance to captives, it gives sight to the blind, it sets at liberty them that were bruised. Rise up, then, glorious gospel banner, and roll out these messages of God. Tell the air that not a spot now sullies thy whiteness, thy red is not the blush of shame, but the flush of joy. Tell the dews that wash thee that thou art pure as they; say to the night that thy stars lead toward the morning, and to the morning that a brighter day arises with healing in its wings, and then, oh glorious flag, bid the sun pour light on thy folds with double brightness, whilst thou art being, round and round the world, the solemn joy of a race set free, a nation redeemed. The mighty hand of government, made strong in war, by the favor of the God of battles, spreads wide to-day the banner of liberty, that went down in darkness, that arose in light, and there it streams like the sun above it, neither parcelled out nor monopolized, but flooding the air with light for all mankind. Ye scattered and broken, ye wounded and dying, bitten by the fiery serpents of oppression, everywhere in all the world look upon the sign lifted up, and live; and ye homeless and houseless slaves, look, and you are free. At length you, too, have part and lot in this glorious ensign that broods with impartial love over small and great, the poor and the strong, the bond and the free. In this solemn hour let us pray for the quick coming of reconciliation and happiness under the common flag. But we must build again from the foundations in all these free Southern States. No cheap exhortation to forgetfulness of the past to restore all things as they were, will do. God does not stretch out his hand as he has for four dreadful years, that men may easily forget the might of his terrible acts. Restore things as they were? What, the alienations and jealousies, the discords and contentions, and the causes of them? No! In that solemn sacrifice which a nation has offered up for its sins, so many precious victims loved and lamented, let our sins and mistakes be consumed utterly and forever. No! Never again shall things be restored as before the war! It is written in God's decree of events fulfilled, "old things have passed away," and that new earth in which dwelleth righteousness draws near. Things as they were? Who has an omnipotent hand, to restore a million dead, slain in battle, or wasted by sickness, or dying of grief, broken-hearted? Who has omniscience to search for the scattered ones? Who shall restore the lost to broken families? Who shall bring back the squandered treasure, the years of industry wasted, and convince you that four years of guilty rebellion and cruel war are no more than dirt upon the hand, which a moment's washing removes, and leaves the hand clean as before? Such a war reaches down to the very vitals of society. Emerging from such a prolonged rebellion, he is blind who tells you that the State, by a mere amnesty and benevolence of government can be put again by a mere decree in its old place. It would not be honest—it would not be kind or fraternal for me to pretend that Southern revolution against the Union has not reacted and wrought revolution in the Southern States themselves, and inaugurated a new dispensation. Society is like a broken loom, and the piece which rebellion put in and was weaving has been cut, and every thread broken. You must put in new warp, and new woof, and weaving anew as the fabric slowly unwinds, we shall see in it no gorgon figures, no hideous grotesque of the old barbarism, but the figures of liberty, vines and golden grains, framing in the heads of justice, love and liberty. The august convention of 1787 framed the Constitution with this memorable preamble, "we the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain this Constitution for the United States of America." Again, in the awful convention of war, the people of the United States *for* the very ends just recited, have debated, settled, and ordained certain fundamental truths which must henceforth be accepted and obeyed; nor is any State or any individual wise who shall disregard them. They are to civil affairs what the natural laws are to health—indispensable conditions of peace and happiness. What are the ordinances given by the people, speaking out of fire and darkness of war, with authority inspired by that same God who gave the law from Sinai amid thunders of trumpet voices: 1. That these United States shall be one and indivisible; 2. that States are not absolute sovereigns, and have no right to dismember the republic; 3. Universal liberty is indispensable to republican government, and that slavery shall be utterly and forever abolished. Such are the results of war; these are the best fruits of the war. They are worth all they have cost. They are the foundations of peace. They will secure benefits to all nations as well as to us. Our highest wisdom and duty is to accept the facts as the decrees of God. We are exhorted to forget all that has happened. Yes, the wrath, the conflict, the cruelty, but not those overruling decrees of God which this war has pronounced as solemnly as on Mount Sinai, God says: "Remember—remember, hear it to-day, under this sun, under that bright child of the Summer banner, with the eyes of this nation and of the world upon us. We repeat the syllables of God's providence, and recite the solemn decrees—*No more disunion—no more secession—no more slavery.* [Applause.] Why did this civil war begin? We do not wonder that European statesmen failed to comprehend this conflict, and foreign philanthropists were shocked at a murderous war that seemed to have had no moral origin, but like the brutal fight of beasts of prey to have sprung from ferocious animalism. This great nation, filling all profitable latitudes, cradled between two oceans with inexhaustible resources, with riches increasing in an unparalleled ratio, by agriculture, by manufactures, by commerce, with schools and churches, with books and newspapers thick as leaves in our own forests, with institutions sprung from the people and peculiarly adapted to their genius—a nation not sluggish, but active, used to excitement, practised in political wisdom and accustomed to self-government, and all its vast outlying parts held together by a Federal Government mild in temper, gentle in administration, and beneficent in results, we do not wonder that it is not understood abroad. All at once in this hemisphere of happiness and hope there came trooping clouds with fiery bolts full of death and desolation. At a cannon shot upon this fort all the nation, as if they had been a trained army lying on their arms awaiting a signal, rose up and began a war which for awfulness rises into the first rank of bad eminence. The front of battle going with the sun was twelve hundred miles long, and the depth, measured along a meridian was a thousand miles. In this vast area more than two million men first and last for four years have in skirmish, fight and battle, met in more than a thousand conflicts, while a coast and river line not less than four thousand miles in length, has swarmed with fleets freighted with artillery. The very industry of the country seemed to have been touched by some internal wand, and with one wheel changed it from peace to war. The anvils of the land beat like drums as out of the ooze emerge monsters; so from our mines and foundries uprose new and strange machines of war, iron-clad. And so in a nation of peaceful habits, without external provocation, there rose such a storm of war as blackened the whole horizon and hemisphere. What wonder that foreign observers stood amazed at this fanatical fury that seemed without Divine guidance, but inspired wholly with infernal frenzy? The explosion was sudden, but the train had long been laid. We must consider the condition of Southern society if we would understand the mystery of this iniquity. Society in the South resolved itself into divisions more sharply distinguished than in any other part of the nation. At the base is the laboring class, made up of slaves; the next is the middle class, made up of trading small farmers and poor men. The lower edge of this class touched the slave, and the upper edge reached up to the third, or ruling class. This class were a small minority in numbers, but in practiced ability they had centred in their hands the whole government of the South, and had mainly governed the country. Upon this polished, cultured, exceedingly capable, and wholly unprincipled class, rests the whole burden of this war, forged up by the bottom heat of slavery. The ruling class in the disloyal States arrogated to themselves superiority not compatible with republican equality nor with just morals. They claimed a right of preeminence. An evil prophet arose who trained these wild and luxuriant shoots of ambition to the shapely form of a political philosophy. By its vagaries they precipitated drudgery to the bottom of society, and left at the top what they thought to be a clarified fluid. In their political economy labor was to be owned by capital; in their theory of government a few were to rule the many. They boldly avowed, not the fact alone that under all forms of government the few rule the many, but their right and duty to do so. Set free from the necessity of labor, they conceived a contempt for those who felt its wholesome regimen. Believing themselves foreordained to supremacy, they regarded the popular vote, when it failed to register their wishes, as an intrusion and a nuisance. They were born in a garden, and popular liberty, like freshets overswelling their banks, but covered their dainty walks and flowers with slime and mud of democratic votes. [Applause.] When, with shrewd observation, they saw the growth of the popular element in the Northern States, they instinctively look to the inevitable events. It must be controlled, or cut off from a nation governed by gentlemen. Controlled less and less could it be in every decade, and they prepared secretly, earnestly and with wide conference and with mutual connivance. We are to distinguish between the pretence and means and causes of this war. To inflame and unite the great middle class of the South, who had no interest and no business with war, they alleged grievances that never existed, and employed arguments which they, better than all other men knew to be specious and false. Slavery itself was cared for only as an instrument of power, or of excitement. They had unalterably fixed their eye upon empire, and all was good which could secure that, and bad which hindered it. Thus the ruling class of the South, an aristocracy as intense, proud and inflexible as ever existed, not limited either by customs or institutions, not recognized and adjusted in the regular order of society, playing a reciprocal part in its machinery, but secretly disowning its own existence, baptized with ostentatious names of democracy, obsequious to the people for the sake of governing, that this nameless, lurking aristocracy, that ran in the blood of society like a rash not yet come to the skin; this political tapeworm, that produced nothing but lay coiled in the body, feeding on its nutriment and holding the whole structure but a servant set up to nourish it; this aristocracy of the plantation, with firm and deliberate resolve, brought on the war that they might cut the land in two, and, clearing themselves from incorrigible free society, set up a sterner, statelier empire, where slaves worked that gentlemen might live at ease. Nor can there be any doubt that though at first they meant to erect the form of republican government, this was but a device—a step necessary to the securing of that power by which they should be able to change the whole economy of society. That they never dreamed of such a war we may well believe; that they would have accepted it though twice as bloody, if only thus they could rule, none can doubt that knows the temper of the worst men of modern society. [Applause.] But they miscalculated; they understood the people of the South, but they were totally incapable of understanding the character of the great working classes of the loyal States. That industry, which is the foundation of independence and so of equity, they stigmatized as stupid drudgery or as mean avarice; that general intelligence and independence of thought which schools for common people and newspapers breed, they reviled as the incitement of unsettled zeal, running easily into fanaticism. They more thoroughly misunderstood the profound sentiment of loyalty, the deep love of country which pervaded the common people, if those who knew them best had never suspected the depth and power of that love of country which threw it into an agony of grief when the flag was here humbled, how should they conceive of it who were wholly disjoined from them in sympathy? The whole land rose up, you remember, when the flag came down, as if inspired unconsciously by the breath of the Almighty and the power of omnipotence. It was as when one pierces the banks of the Mississippi for a rivulet, and the whole raging stream plunges through with headlong course. There they calculated and miscalculated. And more than all, they miscalculated the bravery of men who have been trained under law; who are civilized, and hate personal brawls, who are so protracted by society is to have dismissed all thought of self-defence, the whole force of whose life is turned to peaceful pursuit. These arrogant conspirators against government, with Chinese vanity, believed that they could blow away the self-respecting citizens as chaff from the battle-field. Few of them are left alive to ponder their mistake. Here there are the [illegible] of this civil war. It was not a quarrel of wild beasts; it was an infliction of the strife of ages between power and right—between ambition and equity. An armed band of pestilent conspirators sought the nation's life; her children rose up and fought at every door, and room, and hall, to thrust out the murderers and save the house and household. It was not legitimately a war between the common people of the North and South. The war was set on by the ruling class, the aristocratic conspirators of the South. They suborned the common people with lies, with sophistries, with cruel deceits and slanders, to fight for secret objects which they abhorred, and against interests as dear to them as their own lives. I charge the whole guilt of this war upon the ambitious educated plotting political leaders of the South. [Applause.] They have shed this ocean of blood. They have desolated the South. They have poured poverty through all her towns and cities. They have bewildered the imagination of the people with fantasms, and led them to believe they were fighting for their homes and liberty, whose homes were not threatened, and whose liberty was in no jeopardy. These arrogant instigators of civil war have renewed the plagues of Egypt, not that the oppressed might go free, but that the free might be oppressed. A day will come when God will reveal judgment and arraign at his bar these mighty miscreants, and then every orphan that their bloody game has made, and every widow that sits sorrowing, and every maimed and wounded sufferer, and every bereaved heart in all the wide regions of this land, will rise up and come before the Lord to lay upon these chief culprits of modern history their awful witness, and from a thousand battle fields shall rise up armies of airy witnesses, who, with the memory of their awful sufferings, shall confront these miscreants with shrieks of fierce accusation, and every pale and starved prisoner shall raise his skinny hand in judgment. Blood shall call out for vengeance, and tears shall plead for justice, and grief shall silently beckon, the heart smitten shall wail for justice, good men and angels will cry out how long, O Lord, how long wilt thou not avenge? And then these guiltiest and most remorseless traitors, these high and cultured men with might and wisdom used for the destruction of their country, these most accursed and detested of all criminals, that have drenched a continent in needless blood, and moved the foundations of their times with hideous crimes and cruelty, caught up in black clouds full of voices of vengeance and lurid with punishment, shall be whirled aloft and plunged downward forever and forever, in an endless retribution, while God shall say, thus shall it be with all who betray their country, and all in heaven and upon earth will say, amen. [Voices—Amen, amen!] But for the people misled—for the multitude drafted and driven into this civil war—let not a trace of animosity remain. [Applause.] The moment their willing hand drop the musket and they return to their allegiance, then stretch out your own honest right hand to greet them. Recall to them the old days of kindness. Our hearts wait for their redemption. All resources of a renovated nation shall be applied to rebuild their prosperity and smooth down the furrows of war.

At this point in his oration, Mr. BEECHER paused and said, I will thank the band to play an air, and you to get up that are sitting down and you to sit down that have been standing, and I will sit down too and rest for a moment. When the band had ceased playing, he said we will now take our places again and attend to our business, then preceded with his speaking.

Has this long and weary strife been an unmingled evil, has nothing been gained? Yes, much the nation has attained to its manhood. Among Indian customs is one which admits young men to the rank of warriors. Only after seven trials of hunger, fatigue, pain, endurance, they reach their station not through years but ordeals. Our nation has suffered and now is strong. The sentiment of loyalty and patriotism, next in importance to religion, has been rooted and grounded; we have something to be proud of, and pride helps love never so much as now did we love our country. [Great applause.] But four such years of education in ideas in the knowledge of political truth in the love of history in the geography of our own country, almost every inch of which we have probed with the bayonet, have never passed before. There is half a hundred years' advance in four. We believed in our institutions and principles before, but now we know their power. It is one thing to look upon artillery and be sure that it is loaded; it is another thing to receive its discharge. [Laughter.] We believed in the hidden power stored in our institutions. We had never before seen this nation thundering like Mount Sinai at all those that worshipped the calf at the foot of the mountain. A people educated and moral are competent to all the exigencies of national life a vote can govern better than a crown. We have proved it. [Applause.] A people intelligent and religious are strong in all economic elements. They are fitted for peace and competent to war, they are not easily inflamed, and when justly incensed not easily extinguished, they are patient in adversities, endure cheerfully needful burdens, tax themselves for realms more royally than any prince would dare to tax his people, they pour forth without stint relief for the suffering of war, and raise charity out of the realm of a dole into a munificent duty of beneficence. The habit of industry among freemen prepares them to meet the exhaustion of war with increase of productiveness commensurate with the need that exists. Their habits of skill enable them at once to supply such armies as only freedom can muster with arms and munitions such as only free industry can create. Free society is terrible in war and afterward repairs the mischief of war with celerity almost as great as that with which the ocean heals the seams gashed in it by the keel of the plowing ship. Free society is fruitful of military genius—it comes when called, when no longer needed it falls back as waves do to the level of the common sea; that no wave may be greater; that the undivided water, with proof of strength so great, yet in its infancy, we stand up among the nations of the world, asking no privileges, asserting no rights, but quietly assuming our place, and determined to be second to none in the race of civilization and religion. Of all nations, we are the most dangerous and the least to be feared. [Laughter and applause.]

We need not expound the perils that await upon enemies that assault, as they are sufficiently understood, [laughter,] but we are not a dangerous people, because we are warlike. All the arrogant attitudes of this nation, so offensive to foreign governments, were inspired by slavery and under the administration of its minion. Our tastes, our habits, our interests, and our principles, incline us to the arts of peace. This nation was founded by the common people for the common people. We are seeking to embody in public economy more liberty with higher justice and virtue than have been organized before. By the necessity of our doctrines we are put in sympathy with the masses of men in all nations. It is not our business to subdue nations, but to augment the powers of the common people. The vulgar ambition of mere domination, as it belongs to universal human nature, may tempt us, but it is withstood by the whole force of our principle, our habits, our precedents, and our legends. We acknowledge the obligation which our better political principles lay upon us to set an example more temperate, humane and just than monarchical governments can. We will not suffer wrong, and still less will we inflict it upon other nations. Nor are we concerned that so many ignorant of our conflict for the present misconceive the reasons of our invincible literary zeal. Why contend, say they, for a little territory that you do not need? Because it is ours. [Laughter and applause.] Because it is the interest of every citizen to save it from becoming a fortress and refuge of iniquity. This nation is our house and our father's house, and accursed be the man who will not defend it to the uttermost. [Applause.] More territory than we need! England, that is not large enough to be our pocket, [laughter] may think that it is more than we need, because it is more than they need, but we are better judges of what we need than they are. Shall a philanthropist say to a banker who defends himself against a robber, "Why do you need so much money?" But we will not reason with such questions. When any foreign nation willingly will divide their territory, and give it cheerfully away, we will answer the question why we are fighting for territory [laughter] at present, for I pass to the consideration of benefits that accrue to the South; in distinction from the rest of the nation, the South reaps only suffering, but good seed lies buried under the furrows of war that peace will bring to harvest. First, deadly doctrines have been purged away in blood. The subtle poison of secession was a perpetual thread of revolution. The sword has ended that danger. That which reason had affirmed as a philosophy, the people have settled as a fact. [Applause.] There can be no permanent government where each integral particle has liberty to fly off. Who would venture upon a voyage on a ship each plank and timber of which might withdraw at its pleasure? [Laughter and applause.] But the people have reasoned by the logic of the sword and of the ballot, and they have declared that States are inseparable parts of the National Government. They are not sovereign. State rights remain, but sovereignty is a right higher than all others, and that has been made into a common stock for the benefit of all. [Applause.] All further agitation is ended. This element must be cast out of political problems henceforth, that that poison will not wrankle in the blood. Another thing has been learned—the rights and duties of minorities. The people of the whole nation are of more authority than the people any section. These United States are supreme over the Northern, Western and Southern States. It ought not to have required the awful chastisement of this war to teach that a minority must submit the control of the nation's government to the majority. The army and navy have been good political schoolmasters. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BEECHER concluded as follows:

What then shall hinder the rebuilding of this republic? The evil spirit is cast out; why should not this nation cease to wander among tombs cutting itself? Why should it not come clothed and in its right mind to sit at the feet of Jesus? Is it feared that the government will oppress the conquered States? What possible motive has the government to narrow the base of that pyramid on which its own permanence stands? Is it feared that the rights of the States will be withheld? The South is not more jealous of State rights than the North. State rights, from the earliest colonial days, have been the peculiar pride and jealousy of New-England. In every stage of national formation, it was peculiarly Northern, and not Southern, statesmen who guarded State rights, especially as we were forming the Constitution. But once united, the loyal States gave up forever that which had been delegated to the National Government, and now, in the hour of victory, the loyal States do not mean to trench upon Southern States rights. They will not do it, nor suffer it to be done. There is not to be one rule for high latitudes and another for low. We take nothing from the Southern States that has not already been taken from the Northern. The South shall have just those rights that every Eastern, every Middle, every Western State has—no more, no less. We are not seeking our own aggrandizement by impoverishing the South. Its prosperity is an indispensable element of our own. We have shown by all that we have suffered in war how great is our estimate of the importance of the Southern States of this Union, and we will measure that estimate now in peace by still greater exertions for their rebuilding. Will reflecting men not perceive, then, the wisdom of accepting established facts and with alacrity of enterprise begin to retrieve the past? Slavery cannot come back. It is the interest, therefore, of every man to hasten its end. Do you want more war? Are you not yet weary of contest? Will you gather up the unexploded fragments of this prodigious magazine of mischief and heap them up for continued explosions? Does not the South need peace? and since free labor is inevitable, will you have it in its worst forms or its best? Shall it be ignorant, impertinent, indolent, or shall it be educated, self-respecting, moral and self-supporting? Will you have men as drudges, or will you have them as citizens? Since they have vindicated the government and cemented its foundation stones with their blood, may they not offer their tribute of support to maintain its laws and its policy? It is better for religion, it is better for political integrity, it is better for industry, it is better for money, if you will have that motive, that you should educate the black man, and by education make him a citizen. [Applause.] They who refuse education to the black man would turn the South into a vast poorhouse, and labor into a pendulum of necessity, vibrating between poverty and indolence. From this pulpit of broken stone, we speak forth our earnest greeting to all our land; we offer to the President of the United States our solemn congratulations that God has sustained his life and health under the unparalleled burdens and sufferings of four bloody years, and permitted him to behold this auspicious consummation of that national unity for which he has waited with so much patience and fortitude, and for which he has labored with such disinterested wisdom. [Applause.] To the members of the government associated with him in the administering of perilous affairs in critical times; to the Senators and Representatives of the United States, who have eagerly fashioned the instruments by which the popular will might express and enforce itself, we tender our grateful thanks. [Applause.] To the officers and men of the army, who have so faithfully, skillfully and gloriously upheld their country's authority by suffering, labor and sublime courage, we offer here a tribute beyond the compass of words. [Great applause.] Upon these true and faithful citizens, men and women who have borne up with unflinching hope in the darkest hour, and covered the land with their labors of love and charity, we invoke the divinest blessing of Him whom they have so faithfully imitated. [Applause.] But chiefly to Thee, God of our fathers! we render thanksgiving and praise for that wondrous providence that has brought forth from such a harvest of war the seed of so much liberty and peace. We invoke peace upon the North; peace be to the West; peace be upon the South. In the name of God, we lift up our banner and dedicate it to Peace, Union and Liberty, now and forever more. Amen! [Great applause.]

Mr. BEECHER's address was delivered in his matchless, eloquent and effective manner, and was frequently interrupted by shouts of applause. The doxology of "Old Hundred" was then sung with grand effect. The closing prayer and benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. STORRS, which concluded the exercises.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 281, April 17, 1865.
41, 20, 51, 25, 16, 61, 48, 11, 70, 39, 31, 59, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 282, April 17, 1865.
55, 72, 34, 67, 59, 13, 15, 14, 12, 49, 21, 65, 52, 41.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 181, April 17, 1865.
43, 30, 16, 44, 19, 8, 42, 5, 25, 21, 64, 66, 39.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 182, April 17, 1865.
8, 40, 10, 48, 57, 54, 73, 12, 32, 63, 58, 34, 55, 25.
LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 27, April 15, 1865.
63, 57, 26, 65, 52, 35, 14, 47, 8, 23, 45, 11, 61.
LIBRARY—CLASS No. 28, April 17, 1865, not received.
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AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

A special meeting of the Institute will be held at its rooms in Cooper Union Building THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting appropriate action in connection with our fellow-citizens with reference to our national calamity.
By order of the Trustees.
WM. HALL, President.
JIREH BULL, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—In consequence of our national bereavement, no meeting of the Club will be held to-day.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The eighth Lecture before this Association, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, is postponed in consequence of our national calamity until TUESDAY EVENING next, 24th inst.
B. C. TOWNSEND, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—The all-pervading national grief renders it proper to postpone the meeting of this Association until THURSDAY EVENING of next week.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
B. GARVEY, Secretary.

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U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

NOTICE.—MR. MERRILL LADD, ONE OF THE most respected citizens of Chicago, Illinois, is now in town to solicit donations from the Grocers of New-York, to the Northwestern Fair. He has appointed Mr. R. L. SHERMAN, of Messrs. SHERMAN & CHACE, No. 111 Water-st., receiving Agent for New-York. Mr. LADD can also be communicated with there. The public attention is earnestly solicited to the appeal of Mr. LADD. Interest as well as pride and charity, should induce our Grocers to represent themselves handsomely at the splendid Fair now preparing at Chicago, for our sick and wounded soldiers, soon to return home in want of everything but honor and loyalty.
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